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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

State Treasury Bill Up in the Senate.

HOUSE AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

House of Refuge Committee to Begin on Monday.

Adjournment of Both Branches Over Sunday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Strang moved to proceed to the consideration of the State Treasury bill on second reading, which was agreed to.

Mr. Albright moved to amend the second section to the effect of prohibiting the State Treasurer from receiving any premium, bonds or other consideration for State deposits.

Mr. Strang characterized the entire section as a piece of idle declamation; but, to expedite the passage of the bill, the Senate Finance Committee had retained it. The amendments were a reflection on the honesty of all persons who might be elected State Treasurer.

Messrs. Albright and Yerkes advocated the incorporation of the amendments as wholesome.

The yeas and nays were called on the amendments, and were as follows: Yeas 21, nays 18. The section, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 19, nays 20. The bill is now in the condition it was when introduced in the House without the amendments subsequently added.

Reports from Committees—Regulating procedure for the violation of ordinances of cities of the first class. With amendments.

To authorize cities of the second class to increase their indebtedness. As committed.

To provide for the submission to the voters of the Commonwealth of a proposition for the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia.

To suppress vagrancy. With amendments.

Relating to Orphans' Courts. As committed.

Relative to salaries of county officers and for the payment of the fees received by them into the State or County Treasury, in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants. With amendments.

Regulating the management of county jails, penitentiaries and houses of refuge and correction. Negatived.

Supplementary act relating to township rates and levies. Negatived.

Relative to notaries public. Negatived.

To further define the duties of the Auditor General. Negatived.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Providing for the establishment of industrial schools in the State; supplementary act authorizing changes of venue in civil cases; also one to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wood—Supplementary act relating to mechanics' liens.

The act relating to judicial sales for the preservation of liens of mortgages, was not agreed to on final passage.

Bills on Third Reading—Authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. Agreed to.

Bills on Second Reading—Relating to registration of births and marriages in cities. Agreed to.

Relating to the appointment of auditors by courts of the Commonwealth. Not agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday next at 8 P. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M. A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred. A resolution for printing 5,000 copies of the pamphlet laws of 1875, for the use of the Legislature, was referred.

A number of reports of committees were received, including one from the General Judiciary, entitled "An act relating to judgments and stay of executions," with an affirmative recommendation.

Bills in Place—By Mr. Long, of Allegheny—Changing the method of gauging refined oil, from measurement by rod to weight; also bill reducing the fee of Oil Inspector from seven to five cents per barrel; also bill relating to partnership associations, extending its provisions to firms engaged in loaning money.

Mr. Carson—To authorize the appointment of police justices and defining their duties; also, one for the regulation of passenger railroad companies.

Mr. Plummer—To establish new counties in the Commonwealth; also bill to establish a school for deaf mutes in certain cases.

Mr. Hays—Supplementary act to carry out the provisions of section 12, article 8, of the Constitution; also, act repealing the act to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts of Pittsburgh; also, supplementary act to provide for the construction and maintenance of foot walks in Chartiers, Scott, Robinson and Union townships, Allegheny county; also an act, reported affirmatively from the Local Judiciary, prescribing the manner in which Councils may pass ordinances for grading and paving any avenue, street or alley, or the construction of any sewer or bridge. The above bill puts an immediate check on improving streets where the property will not pay for the assessments. Also, from the same committee, an act allowing the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards from the City of Pittsburgh; also act in regard to landlords and tenants, negatived.

Mr. Rodgers, of Allegheny, from the Committee on Education, affirmatively with amendments—Act requiring the teaching of drawing in all the common schools of the State; act for the better protection of teachers; act preventing aldermen and justices of the peace from acting as attorneys; act to provide for a Centennial encampment for Grangers; act repealing the local option law in Fayette City, Fayette county; act to regulate boroughs; act to define and suppress vagrancy; act to regulate the fees of notaries public; act relative to trustees for benevolent purposes; act authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish, revised and abridged, "Pennsylvania School Architecture;" act relative to the exemption of property from levy and sale.

Mr. Billingsley, of Washington, has been substituted for Mr. Vogdes on the committee to investigate the School of Reform at Morganza. The committee leave here Sunday night, and will commence the investigation Monday morning next, at the House of Refuge in Manchester.

A large number of bills were read the first time. This consists in simply reading them over without any action on the part of the House.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock next Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 27, 1876.

Mr. Siney, under the wholesome influence of his defeat in the Senate, yesterday, agreed to amend his bill substantially as proposed by Mr. Yerkes, yesterday, and the Senate gave its unanimous consent, this morning, to amend Yerkes' amendment by inserting the word "menace" in place of "other acts or demonstrations to intimidate," so that the bill will now read that "the use of force, threats or menace of harm to persons or property shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering" men from laboring for whom they please. In this shape the bill will pass.

The bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases was made a special order for Thursday afternoon next, and a regular field-fight may be looked for on that occasion. This bill was more ably debated than any other at last session, and bids fair to draw out a very able discussion again. Messrs. Albright, Yerkes, Newmyer, Anderson, Ermentrout and Jones will speak in its favor, and Messrs. Bechtel, Davis, Winslow and others against it. The new Senators, such as Allen, Barnett and Butterfield, have not yet given an indication as to how they will vote.

The Committee on Public Buildings has agreed to report the bill for taking the vote of the people on the removal of the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. There is an insane idea prevalent that the members of the Legislature will find it pleasanter in Philadelphia than here, and for that reason alone the bill is likely to pass. It provides that Philadelphia shall bear the expense of erecting the necessary buildings and purchasing the needed grounds; but as there is no power in the Legislature to compel Philadelphia to locate the buildes, there is no probability that she will willingly consent to endure it.

It would cost millions of dollars to put up a new Capitol, with public offices and a Governor's mansion, in Philadelphia, and a city already burdened with fifty millions of debt and a cruel load of taxation, is not in a condition to undertake the task of erecting public buildings for the State. She has an unfinished City Hall on her hands, which she cannot now complete, and for the further progress of which she has refused to levy a tax. The first story of it is now above ground, and has already cost millions; and nothing short of ten millions will complete it. She would not, certainly, if she undertook the task at all, agree to make the Capitol for the State Government less imposing than her own City Hall; and if she is unable to finish the latter, where is she to get the means to build the former? Issue more bonds and increase her debt and taxes? For all the good the removal of the seat of Government could do her, she cannot afford to pay such an enormous price for it.

The new Capitol at Albany has already cost six or seven millions, and is very far from completion. It cannot be finished under ten millions, and it is likely to cost much more. Are the people of the State prepared to enter upon an expenditure involving them in an outlay so enormous, and that solely to oblige those Representatives who find more attractions in Philadelphia life than in Harrisburg?

Mr. McClellan's bill for the erection of watering troughs on country roads was amended so as to apply only to counties having over 45,000 inhabitants, which leaves it applicable to less than one-third of the State. The Northern and Northwestern counties did not want it, and it could not have passed without their aid.

The insertion of this provision, which appears to be perfectly constitutional, opens the door to a flood of special legislation which nothing can prevent after the way for latting it loose has been found out. The decision of the Supreme Court that the Legislature has the right to classify cities, and to legislate specially for cities of a particular class, even though there be but one in the class, has led to the conclusion that it may legislate also for counties classified by population. It may thus pass special acts for counties having over 250,000 and less than 500,000 inhabitants; for those having over 100,000 and less than 150,000; for those having over 150,000 and less than 200,000. Also for those containing less than ten thousand, and so on through the list. Allegheny can thus get legislation, within the constitutional limit, applicable to itself, and so can Philadelphia, Luzerne, or any other county that can be classified by itself. The new Constitution has not, therefore, cut off special legislation. A legitimate way has been found for it, sustained by a judicial construction of our fundamental law. Of course, a special legislation specifically prohibited by the Constitution still remains *tabooed*.

The bill to authorize an appeal to court from the assessments of real estate made under direction of the County Commissioners, and to authorize the courts to equalize valuations, met with considerable opposition, but will go through, if the Senate be full. The importance of the bill to counties like Allegheny cannot be overestimated.

SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Italy.

BISHOPS NOMINATED BY THE POPE—TUIGO, OF ALTOONA, AMONG THEM.

ROME, January 28.—At the Consistory, the Pope nominated twenty-two bishops, including Carmene, Bishop of Martinique; Paya, Bishop of Manilla; Moran, Bishop of St. Elyanaville, Canada; and Tuigg, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spain.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BISCAY.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 28.—At Giratamendi yesterday, the Royalists captured sixty Carlists, one cannon and one mortar. General Lonna continues his advance into the interior of Biscay. A battle is imminent in the Urola Valley.

DESCRIPTION OF TUESDAY'S BATTLE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, January 28.—The *Times* correspondent at San Sebastian thus summarizes the result of the fighting on Tuesday: "On the right and center beyond Hernani, the Alfonsists were successful. On the left, if they really seriously intended to penetrate to Vera, they were completely baffled. General Moriones returned to San Sebastian, escorted by two battalions of troops, and camped on the captured positions."

The writer gives the following description of the fighting on the Vera road: "Up to three o'clock in the afternoon the Alfonsists seemed to be successful. At the foot of the conical hill on the slope of the great three crowned mountain, where a Carlist battalion was entrenched, the two parties exchanging fire for an hour. At four o'clock the Alfonsists attempted to advance with the bayonet, but recoiled before the steady fire from the trenches, and then ceased the Carlists' leaving their positions and charging down the hill after their retreating foes. An intervening slope hid the combatants from sight, but from the nearer approach of the sound of musketry and the incessant fire of artillery from the Alfonsist forts, I judged that the Carlists were following their success."

The writer concludes: "It is generally believed here that a simultaneous movement is being made in the provinces of Navarre and Biscay. In very few days will prove whether Carlism is ended or another campaign is to drag through the coming summer."

England.

CAMERON'S AFFAIRS—EXPEDITION HOME—WARD BEHIND.

LONDON, January 28.—The Government has ordered the steamship Sirius to proceed to and be stationed at Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, to take aboard Lieut. Cameron's party, who have just marched through the southern central part of Africa, from the Lualaba river to that place. The Lieutenant's native escort will be taken to Zanzibar. Lieut. Cameron's health is fully restored.

EXPEDITORY OR ARTISTS TOWARD ROME.

LONDON, January 28.—The *Voce del la Verita* newspaper, at Rome, noticing the report in the English papers of the secret negotiations between the extremist Anglican clergy and the Vatican, looking to a secession to Rome of the whole body of Ritualists, strenuously denies the existence of any such negotiation. It says there is a powerful, but not secret, movement among the English Protestant clergy toward a return to the glorious unity of the Church. Rev. Frederick George Lee, Vicar of All Saint's, Lambeth, to whom a correspondent credited a letter to Arch Bishop Manning, and the promotion of a petition to the Pope on the subject, writes to the Manchester *Guardian* indignantly denying any connection therewith.

COMMISSIONER AND EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, January 28.—The Eastern Telegraph Company publishes an official telegram from Barrot Bey, of the Khedive's household, dated at the palace, Cairo, denying the rumors prevalent in London in regard to Egyptian finances, and guaranteeing the following intelligence as from a sure source. Mr. Cave, the British Commissioner, having obtained all the information required, contemplates returning to England shortly. Barrot Bey wishes to confer with him. Mr. Cave has made no unfavorable report on Egyptian finances.

LONDON, January 29.—The *Daily News* states that on Mr. Cave's return, in accordance with the request of the Khedive, to send out two financiers, who will hold office under the Khedive, Baron Bey mentioned in the previous dispatches, is a private secretary of the Khedive.

DEATH OF THE HUNGARIAN STATESMAN FERENZ DEAK.

LONDON, January 29.—A special from Buda-Pesth to the *Times* announces the death of M. Deak. During yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Diet, news was received that M. Deak was dying. The House immediately adjourned. All the afternoon anxious crowds surrounded the residence of the dying statesman.

European Turkey.

THE BATTLE OF TREBIGNE.

RAGUSA, January 28.—Accounts from Slavonic sources admit a defeat of the insurgents on the Trebigne road on Wednesday last, but represent that the Turks were in greatly superior numbers. They admit the loss of 150 killed, and claim that the Turks lost 130.

LONDON, January 29.—The *Times* special from Ragusa, says: In Wednesday's battle the whole available Turkish force in Herzegovina, estimated at 5,000 men, with artillery and irregulars, attacked the position held by 2,000 insurgents. The Turks advanced in three columns to within 150 yards of the enemy's lines, receiving their fire steadily. They then halted and threw a strong column around the insurgents' right, which gave way and fled precipitately. The left wing covered their retreat, and, while withdrawing deliberately, maintained a fire which checked pursuit. The insurgents report a loss of only twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Turkish losses are unknown. The insurgent army moved northward Friday, in good order and good spirits.

Germany.

EXCITEMENT AT POSEN—LEDOCHOWSKI'S APPROACHING LIBERATION—ARNIM'S FAMILY PRAY FOR HIS PARDON.

LONDON, January 29.—A dispatch from Berlin says there is great agitation in Posen over the proposed law to make the use of the German language compulsory in public offices and courts of law. Indignation meetings are organizing, and petitions to the Emperor against the measure are preparing.

The Government is apprehensive of disturbance on the occasion of Archbishop Ledochowski's liberation next week, and is taking precautions against them.

The Reichstag has rejected the additions to the penal code further restricting the clergy by prohibiting the posting of objectionable communications on church doors.

At a meeting of the representatives of all branches of the Arnim family, a petition to the Emperor was adopted, praying for the pardon of Count Henry von Arnim.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1876.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the House bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, which was read by title and referred.

Mr. MERRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without the amendment, the House bill relating to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, and recommended its passage. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for action on Monday next.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, asking the passage of an act to admit that Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with other States. Referred.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the papers relating to the claims of J. R. Eustis, for a seat as United States Senator from Louisiana, with a written report, declaring that in the opinion of the committee there is no vacancy in the Senate. B. F. Pinchback having been elected United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1875. He recommended that the papers be laid on the table and printed. So ordered.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that, as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he dissented from the conclusion of the majority. In his judgment there was a vacancy existing at the time of the election of Eustis, and his credentials, although not regular in form, were all that was necessary to entitle him to his seat, and at the proper time he (Saulsbury) would state the grounds of his dissent.

Mr. MERRIMON, a member of the committee, also dissented, and said he had given his reasons in the past at considerable length.

Mr. COOPER, of the committee, also dissented, and said he believed the committee had considered and reported on a question not pertaining to the case of Eustis. The report first submitted seemed to be based upon the idea that Pinchback was elected, and he did not think that question was before the committee.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that on Wednesday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the Louisiana Senatorial case. He thought it should be settled one way or the other.

The CHAIR stated that Wednesday had been set aside to pay tributes to the memory of the late Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Ferry.

Mr. MORTON then said he would call the Louisiana case up on the following day.

Mr. HOWE said he was glad to hear his friend [Morton] give the notice. It really seemed to him [Howe] that this question was one of the highest privilege. It not only affected the right of a man to the seat, but it affected the right of the State to representation on this floor. The Senate should either do the manner or refuse to do so and let the people of Louisiana send some one else here.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to pay interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds.

Pending the discussion, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Mr. Starkweather and the action of House taken thereon, and the Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool and Jay Cooke Indebtedness: Messrs. Potter, New, Lewis, Pratt and Smith, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FELKIN, of New Mexico, presented the memorial of the Territorial Legislature for an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State. Referred.

Mr. GOODIN asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the people of the United States constitute a nation to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution, and that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and cannot be enlarged or diminished, except by amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. HAMILTON and others objected.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHORN, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, that Committee, consisting of Messrs. Whitehorn, Wellis and Danford, was authorized to take testimony at Norfolk in regard to the alleged abuses and fraud at the Navy Yard.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $312,000 for the salaries of Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia at $14,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, at $10,000 each; to Italy, at $8,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and the Hawaiian Islands, at $5,500 each; to Chili and Bolivia, one mission, $5,500; to Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, one mission, $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay, one mission, $6,500; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, one mission, $5,000; to Liberia, $4,000. The report accompanying the bill is prefaced by extracts from the enactment upon which the service is based, containing some of the sources of information the Committee has had in view in the course of its research and study of the South American countries, in which the reduction of representations is partially made. The data consist principally of tables showing the commerce, extent and population of different ports since these countries have established an independent form of government.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill to prohibit American citizens from owning slaves in foreign countries, and to regulate elections in such Territory. Referred.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 18th of February, 1871, pensioning soldiers of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. He moved to have the bill put upon its passage.

Mr. CONGER made the point of order that the bill proposed legislation, and therefore was subject to a point of order. The point of order was sustained, and the bill was so referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hosking in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey, moved to amend the clause for the pay of cadets, by striking out the words "$750 each, in addition to rations," and substituting the words "at $840, &c."

Mr. HALE moved to amend the amendment by striking out "$840" and inserting "$540."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Hale said he deprecated anything which should be looked upon as an attack on this institution. He deprecated anything which should be considered as the first step in the direction of an attack on the military establishment. The country was in no danger of a large standing army that should oppress the people, but even if it and can up its revenues. The military organization had been reduced in the past two-day only what was needed for frontier purposes. If this was the first step in the direction of an attack on that establishment, he was not a gentlemen, and especially the gentlemen on the other side, that the country would not sustain them in such a movement.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, and said the fact was that none of the money went into the pockets of the cadets, but was in fact, a compensation for their support, and that it was believed that $750 was sufficient for that purpose. He desired to show that the committee was cutting down in any degree any of the comforts or requirements of the cadets, was a mistake. It was true that this was the first bill presented in which the question of economy came up, but no gentleman knew better than the gentleman from Maine [Hale] that the committee had decided on a uniform reduction through all the departments. That reduction was to be ten per cent., and was to be further carried out by reducing the number of clerks twenty per cent, and by increasing the hours of service from six to eight hours.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Randall whether he did not propose to make any exceptions to that rule.

Mr. RANDALL replied that as there were exceptions to all rules, so the committee had some implied exceptions to that rule. It had excepted, for instance, the Vice President and the Librarian of Congress, and it proposed to continue to make exceptions in cases of meritorious and useful officers of the Government; but the policy of Mr. Secretary Bristow [Hale] seemed to indicate a determined purpose on the part of the other side of the House to obstruct the committee in its economical reform movement. He hoped that members on his side of the House would march forward to the support of the Committee on Appropriations, for he declared to the House and to the people that in no particular did the Committee mean to do injustice in the least degree.

Mr. DURHAM spoke against the reduction of the pay of cadets. He said he was in favor of legitimate reductions, but he would not be led into reduction by a logic or the leaders on a party.

Mr. ATKINS asked Mr. Durham whether he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. DURHAM replied that he was as good a Democrat as any man on the floor, but he was not going to vote for an unjust reduction to please any party.

Mr. NEAL also opposed the reduction.

Messrs. O'Brien, Townsend, of New York, and Hoar spoke against the reduction.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment and it was rejected—85 to 90.

Mr. COX complained that members on the Republican side of the House were obstructionists in that they had communicated a paper opposing reform on the West Point bill; where would they end? They would oppose reform on the Navy bill, on the Consular bill, on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and on the Civil Service bill. Where was reform to be begun, if not here, in this particularly prodigal and luxurious system at West Point? There was no other place where they could begin so well. He had been an order from General Townsend, signed by order of the Secretary of War, in which he read that "No officer, either active or retired, shall thereafter, directly, without being called upon by the proper authority, suggest or recommend any action to a member of Congress on a question of legislative business." He feared that the gentlemen from Maine and Illinois [Hale and Farnsworth] had had the advantage of some suggestion from officers, from professors at West Point, or, perhaps, from General Townsend himself. This very curious order of General Townsend containing also this sentence: "The writing is not intended to prevent officers from illustrating measures before Congress which have received the sanction or favor of the President, the Secretary of War or the General of the Army." Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask simply to have this paper put on record [alluding to General Townsend's order], so that members can see whence the information comes by which gentlemen on the other side of the House oppose economy.

Mr. HALE said he proposed to take any lessons in economy from the gentleman from New York [Cox], whose experience of six in House in attempting to reduce the expenditures of the Government. The Committee on Appropriations, he repeated, had recommended to show—or rather has gone through—a great work in the way of reform. He, as well as the Chairman, nor any member of that committee, nor any member on this side of the House ever received assistance in that work from the gentleman from New York [Cox.] But he stands here to-day on specific points and to me as standing in the way of reduction in the expenditures of the Government; and he arraigns it here and to all the people the credit of first seeking to lessen the burdens of the people. Mr. Chairman, that gentleman knows that we are to-day two months advanced in this session. He knows that the main items of the session has been due to the introduction of bills by himself and his friends on that side of the House, making fresh demands upon the people. He well knows that these claims are coming up from the South in the shape of bills running from ten dollars to sixty million dollars, and they aggregate ten times as much as the Republican party has saved heretofore. He knows that there is not a man in the South who lost a mule through the advance of the Federal army, that is not coming up here and clamoring for pay from the United States. He knows there is a claim here for sixty million dollars to pay the cotton tax. The point of all that I am saying, is that when these claims come up and are pushed from that side of the House, he will not dare to vote against them.

Mr. COX—I have voted against them.

Mr. HALE—I will submit to the record, when it comes up. I do not care what the gentleman has done in the past.

Mr. COX—I do.

Mr. HALE—I know that now he is drawn along in a current which he cannot resist, and that when these claims come up and a word is said to him by his masters, he will not dare to vote against them, and that these claims will be sustained (with some exceptions, it may be) on that side of the House; and I say now that I do not believe he [Cox] will be in that exception.

Mr. COX, in reply to Mr. Hale, said: The gentleman cannot find anything in my record or votes, either for retrenchment or prodigality, to justify him in saying that I have any masters except the people, my constituents. What did he mean by my masters? On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great as to talk in that way to me? [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. COX—Yes, and promptly.

Mr. HALE—I mean the leading, denominating influences of the party of which the gentleman is an active and honored member—influences which he will be bound to follow and (so far as I may say so without being offensive) to obey.

Mr. COX—That belongs to the future. The gentleman [Hale] has been known in the last three or four Congresses as "Jemmie's little Bun." [Laughter and increased excitement and confusion.]

Mr. GARFIELD rose to a point of order, but Mr. HALE got in, in the uproar and confusion, his retort in these words: "I will put myself against the buzzing fly that would rob me of reputation and fame by the late member from Massachusetts" [Butler]. [Laughter and loud raps to order by the Chairman.]

Mr. GARFIELD again called the gentlemen to order, and Mr. COX asked him, in a tone of injured innocence: "Why did you allow him to put me in that predicament?"

Mr. HALE [defiantly]—I do not call the gentleman to order. I hope he will be allowed to go on anything I shall be allowed to explain.

Mr. GARFIELD—I call the gentleman [Cox] to order and insist on the words being taken down [the allusion to Mr. Hale as "Jemmie's little Bub."]

Mr. COX [in a pacific mood]—I withdraw them; it is not worth while to take them down.

Mr. HALE [in a belligerent mood]—I am willing to put "those Fly" against them.

Mr. COX—That is a small business; it is only copying an old joke.

The CHAIR [to Mr. Hale] inquired from Mr. Garfield whether he withdrew his call for the disorderly words to be reduced to writing.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would not insist on it.

Mr. COX—I was only provoked into using them by the very unparliamentary language of my friend from Maine, who has no right to attribute to me any servility. I never obeyed the behests of Southern men. All through the war I stood by my country. He had no right to indulge in that. I never voted for Southern claims. I did not vote, either, for the Centennial bill, or for any proposition for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—I did.

Mr. COX [triumphantly]—You voted for it this session, but last year you voted against it, and gave good reasons for it, too.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to pay interest on the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds.

Pending the discussion, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Mr. Starkweather and the action of House taken thereon, and the Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool and Jay Cooke Indebtedness: Messrs. Potter, New, Lewis, Pratt and Smith, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FELKIN, of New Mexico, presented the memorial of the Territorial Legislature for an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State. Referred.

Mr. GOODIN asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the people of the United States constitute a nation to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution, and that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and cannot be enlarged or diminished, except by amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. HAMILTON and others objected.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHORN, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, that Committee, consisting of Messrs. Whitehorn, Wellis and Danford, was authorized to take testimony at Norfolk in regard to the alleged abuses and fraud at the Navy Yard.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. It appropriates $312,000 for the salaries of Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia at $14,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, at $10,000 each; to Italy, at $8,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and the Hawaiian Islands, at $5,500 each; to Chili and Bolivia, one mission, $5,500; to Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, one mission, $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay, one mission, $6,500; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, one mission, $5,000; to Liberia, $4,000. The report accompanying the bill is prefaced by extracts from the enactment upon which the service is based, containing some of the sources of information the Committee has had in view in the course of its research and study of the South American countries, in which the reduction of representations is partially made. The data consist principally of tables showing the commerce, extent and population of different ports since these countries have established an independent form of government.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill to prohibit American citizens from owning slaves in foreign countries, and to regulate elections in such Territory. Referred.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 18th of February, 1871, pensioning soldiers of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. He moved to have the bill put upon its passage.

Mr. CONGER made the point of order that the bill proposed legislation, and therefore was subject to a point of order. The point of order was sustained, and the bill was so referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hosking in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey, moved to amend the clause for the pay of cadets, by striking out the words "$750 each, in addition to rations," and substituting the words "at $840, &c."

Mr. HALE moved to amend the amendment by striking out "$840" and inserting "$540."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Hale said he deprecated anything which should be looked upon as an attack on this institution. He deprecated anything which should be considered as the first step in the direction of an attack on the military establishment. The country was in no danger of a large standing army that should oppress the people, but even if it and can up its revenues. The military organization had been reduced in the past two-day only what was needed for frontier purposes. If this was the first step in the direction of an attack on that establishment, he was not a gentlemen, and especially the gentlemen on the other side, that the country would not sustain them in such a movement.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, and said the fact was that none of the money went into the pockets of the cadets, but was in fact a compensation for their support, and that it was believed that $750 was sufficient for that purpose. He desired to show that the committee was cutting down in any degree any of the comforts or requirements of the cadets, was a mistake. It was true that this was the first bill presented in which the question of economy came up, but no gentleman knew better than the gentleman from Maine [Hale] that the committee had decided on a uniform reduction through all the departments. That reduction was to be ten per cent., and was to be further carried out by reducing the number of clerks twenty per cent, and by increasing the hours of service from six to eight hours.

Mr. HALE asked Mr. Randall whether he did not propose to make any exceptions to that rule.

Mr. RANDALL replied that as there were exceptions to all rules, so the committee had some implied exceptions to that rule. It had excepted, for instance, the Vice President and the Librarian of Congress, and it proposed to continue to make exceptions in cases of meritorious and useful officers of the Government; but the policy of Mr. Secretary Bristow [Hale] seemed to indicate a determined purpose on the part of the other side of the House to obstruct the committee in its economical reform movement. He hoped that members on his side of the House would march forward to the support of the Committee on Appropriations, for he declared to the House and to the people that in no particular did the Committee mean to do injustice in the least degree.

Mr. DURHAM spoke against the reduction of the pay of cadets. He said he was in favor of legitimate reductions, but he would not be led into reduction by a logic or the leaders on a party.

Mr. ATKINS asked Mr. Durham whether he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. DURHAM replied that he was as good a Democrat as any man on the floor, but he was not going to vote for an unjust reduction to please any party.

Mr. NEAL also opposed the reduction.

Messrs. O'Brien, Townsend, of New York, and Hoar spoke against the reduction.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment and it was rejected—85 to 90.

Mr. COX complained that members on the Republican side of the House were obstructionists in that they had communicated a paper opposing reform on the West Point bill; where would they end? They would oppose reform on the Navy bill, on the Consular bill, on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and on the Civil Service bill. Where was reform to be begun, if not here, in this particularly prodigal and luxurious system at West Point? There was no other place where they could begin so well. He had been an order from General Townsend, signed by order of the Secretary of War, in which he read that "No officer, either active or retired, shall thereafter, directly, without being called upon by the proper authority, suggest or recommend any action to a member of Congress on a question of legislative business." He feared that the gentlemen from Maine and Illinois [Hale and Farnsworth] had had the advantage of some suggestion from officers, from professors at West Point, or, perhaps, from General Townsend himself. This very curious order of General Townsend containing also this sentence: "The writing is not intended to prevent officers from illustrating measures before Congress which have received the sanction or favor of the President, the Secretary of War or the General of the Army." Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask simply to have this paper put on record [alluding to General Townsend's order], so that members can see whence the information comes by which gentlemen on the other side of the House oppose economy.

Mr. HALE said he proposed to take any lessons in economy from the gentleman from New York [Cox], whose experience of six in House in attempting to reduce the expenditures of the Government. The Committee on Appropriations, he repeated, had recommended to show—or rather has gone through—a great work in the way of reform. He, as well as the Chairman, nor any member of that committee, nor any member on this side of the House ever received assistance in that work from the gentleman from New York [Cox.] But he stands here to-day on specific points and to me as standing in the way of reduction in the expenditures of the Government; and he arraigns it here and to all the people the credit of first seeking to lessen the burdens of the people. Mr. Chairman, that gentleman knows that we are to-day two months advanced in this session. He knows that the main items of the session has been due to the introduction of bills by himself and his friends on that side of the House, making fresh demands upon the people. He well knows that these claims are coming up from the South in the shape of bills running from ten dollars to sixty million dollars, and they aggregate ten times as much as the Republican party has saved heretofore. He knows that there is not a man in the South who lost a mule through the advance of the Federal army, that is not coming up here and clamoring for pay from the United States. He knows there is a claim here for sixty million dollars to pay the cotton tax. The point of all that I am saying, is that when these claims come up and are pushed from that side of the House, he will not dare to vote against them.

Mr. COX—I have voted against them.

Mr. HALE—I will submit to the record, when it comes up. I do not care what the gentleman has done in the past.

Mr. COX—I do.

Mr. HALE—I know that now he is drawn along in a current which he cannot resist, and that when these claims come up and a word is said to him by his masters, he will not dare to vote against them, and that these claims will be sustained (with some exceptions, it may be) on that side of the House; and I say now that I do not believe he [Cox] will be in that exception.

Mr. COX, in reply to Mr. Hale, said: The gentleman cannot find anything in my record or votes, either for retrenchment or prodigality, to justify him in saying that I have any masters except the people, my constituents. What did he mean by my masters? On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great as to talk in that way to me? [Laughter and excitement.]

Mr. HALE—Does the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. COX—Yes, and promptly.

Mr. HALE—I mean the leading, denominating influences of the party of which the gentleman is an active and honored member—influences which he will be bound to follow and (

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876.

BANK robbery seems to be becoming almost as regular a trade as bankruptcy.

WINSLOW'S surreptitious departure from the Hub was not all soothing to his victims.

KENTUCKY declines to countenance the Centennial so long as JEFF. DAVIS remains "in bondage."

NEW YORK city proposes to inaugurate a thorough street cleaning reform. Pittsburgh may possibly follow suit half a century hence.

THE Prohibitionists are again taking steps for a national political organization, notwithstanding that the States alone possess the constitutional right to regulate the liquor traffic.

AFTER all, Indianapolis may be doomed to disappointment in the United States mint. Ohio is bringing large influences in favor of Columbus, with some prospects of ultimate success.

A COPY of the "World Almanac" has been received. It is made up principally of political statistics, with a record of events during 1875, necrological, etc., and is published by the New York *World*.

THE New York *Times* is struck with the idea of struck juries, made up of medical experts, to try murder cases, where the plea of insanity is interposed. All convicted murderers should be imprisoned for life without the possibility of pardon.

THE novel question whether the foreclosure of a railroad mortgage does not extinguish the corporation, has been raised in the courts of Oswego, New York, on a motion to dismiss one of a number of suits by the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad to collect stock subscriptions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington *Republican*, who sigas himself A. RAZIN, openly charges CANNON, the Morman Congressional delegate, with being privy to the murder of M. W. BABBIT, a former Secretary of the Territory of Utah. He is evidently bent on razin' mischief with that cannon.

A BILL has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to repeal the "Potter" Railroad law, elsewhere in these columns referred to. The purpose seems to be to pass the repealing act before the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the cases appealed to that tribunal are rendered against the roads in Wisconsin.

THE demands of commerce for space in which to do its work are becoming all over the world more and more imperious. Not all the patriotic memories which cluster about Faneuil Hall can, it appears, save it from destruction. It is said to be doomed. The knowledge that the next century may witness a city gas main driven through WASHINGTON'S tomb?

THE New York *Tribune* takes a very gloomy view of the political future of the country. That paper is merely borrowing trouble. We are not degenerating. Party methods may have become worse, and the public service may have deteriorated, yet the political health of the people generally was never better than it is to-day. The heart of the nation is still sound.

IT APPEARS that extravagant habits and a mania for speculation led to the downfall of WINSLOW, the defaulting Boston journalist. He had for years been engaged in an attempt to put a number eight foot into a number six boot. It is the old story, teaching the old, oft-repeated, but seldom heeded lesson that a cloak of lying appearances is in the end as fatal to the wearer as was the shirt of Nessus.

IT WAS predicted in these columns, some time ago, that the trials of Democratic officials of Luzerne county for election frauds would amount to nothing. That prediction has been verified; for on Thursday, at Wilkesbarre, a verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of Prothonotary TRIMMER and his chief clerk, M. E. GAUGHAN, charged with forging and altering election returns last November. The fact that the returns *were* altered, and while in charge of these two officials, is not questioned, we believe. People can draw their own inferences.

PROCTOR KNOTT, the "humorous" Kentucky Congressman, whom the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* accuses of having stolen one of his "funny" speeches bodily from its columns, and whose "witty" Duluth apostrophe is supposed to have been written by Major POORE, the correspondent, has now, it appears, appropriated as his own the bill of Congressman MCCRARY, of Iowa, reorganizing the judiciary. The latter spent much labor on it during the recess, and had consulted about it with many of the leading jurists of the country. KNOTT'S originality seems to be principally of the second-hand kind.

BOOK-KEEPING, which is one of the most necessary of all practical studies, seems scarcely, according to the last report of the Ohio Educational Commissioner, to have obtained a foothold in the public schools of that State at all. United States history hardly holds its own, while the outline of constitutional government of the United States is now no better than a system. Yet thirty-five different studies are put down as being pursued in the public schools, a large number of which are totally beyond the reach of the great mass of the pupils. There is a good deal of room for simplification and improvement, here.

AN IMPORTANT acknowledgment with respect to the success which has been achieved in the attempt to supply foreign leather markets with an American manufacture is made by the London *Times*, which says, referring to our steady and continuous shipments to that country and the continent of Europe:

"During the past few years, from whatever cause, the rate of production of English leather has not kept pace with the rapidly increasing consumption, and if the former had not been supplemented by large supplies from America prices here must have risen far higher than they have, and eventually proved, as in former instances, most disastrous to the manufacturer."

THE *Courier-Journal* sees the handwriting on the wall. It confesses that there is "every likelihood that the next House will be hopelessly Radical," and says of the Southern Democrats in that body:

"They forget nothing. They learn nothing. They talk and talk, while the other side hies off with the swag. Thus far, in spite of an overwhelming majority, they have allowed themselves to be beaten, overreached and turned upside down on their particular ground. Even their friends are sick and despondant. The country wants a set of men of intuitions and impulses; not a dreary rotation in old ideas."

There is but one way in which the party can become quickened. It must first die.

THE New York papers state that business prospects are beginning to assume a much more encouraging appearance. The *Bulletin* says:

"The city goods people report a good many Western jobbers in town, including some from California and Western Texas. In other leading trades, the feeling may be described as one of quiet confidence in the future. South, as a rule, jobbers seem to be paying up well, and at the West the disposition is, instead of croaking, to congratulate themselves upon the fact, or alleged fact, that business out there, everything considered, is much brisker than it is elsewhere. In Canada, there is a decided turn for the better. Factories running at reduced speed are again working to their fullest capacity, while the feeling as to general business throughout the country is spoken of as quite hopeful."

THE Texas and Pacific Railroad measure is attracting much attention, in and out of Congress. The matter is now narrowed down to a very simple issue, namely, whether there is to be a competing line to the Pacific by the Texas Pacific Railroad, with its manifold advantages to the West and South and connections with all their leading cities, or whether the present Union Pacific and Central Pacific monopoly is to be upheld and fortified by giving it an additional road, and thus blocking the way for all time for a competing Southern line. A monopoly of the overland transportation business between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes is something that ought not to be tolerated unnecessarily for a single day longer than is necessary. The interests involved are too vast to be subject to the discretion of a single corporation, the power of which rests, substantially, in the hands of three men. The New York *Mail* says:

"It was never the intention of Congress, nor the desire of the people, to build up a monopoly, by the lavish grants of land and bonds to the Union Pacific Railway. At the time those grants were made it was the understanding that the Union Pacific was to be one of three grand trunk railways, each of which was essential to the development of the vast regions west of the Missouri, and even to the security and permanence of the Union. Had the South been in her rightful place in the Union it is very doubtful whether the Central route would have been selected as that to be the first constructed. The Southern route is far shorter, passes through a country with far greater resources for development, has easier grades, and is absolutely free from the obstructive snow storms that are so formidable further north."

The same paper says that the people have a deeper interest in the encouragement of the great enterprise which Col. SCOTT represents, than in any other that is engaging the attention of Congress.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The latest advices from Washington city are to the effect that the project for the improvement of the Ohio river, by the movable dam system, as advocated by Colonel MERRILL, has been very favorably considered by members of the present Congress. It is stated that the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio river, at its recent conference with the House Committee on Commerce, arrived at more important results than have attended its sessions heretofore. All the plans proposed were carefully reviewed, and it was finally determined that the most feasible, if not the only practicable method was that of adjustable dams, with which our readers are already familiar. The plan will be earnestly indorsed by the Commerce Committee, and an increased appropriation to carry on the work already begun will be recommended at an early day. It is believed by those most thoroughly conversant with the subject, that a six-foot stage of water can be maintained throughout the entire season of navigation from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and a five-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, by the plan proposed. It will be gratifying to those interested in this important enterprise to learn that it has been received with such marked favor by the committee having it in charge, and by leading members of Congress generally. It is to be regretted, however, that the only parties working against the improvement are gentlemen from Pittsburgh. True, these men represent but a single interest—that of coal—but they are men of large influence and wealth, and their arguments in opposition will be taken, in a large measure, as reflecting the sentiments of the people of this great manufacturing and commercial centre. This impression will be greatly strengthened by the somewhat singular fact that while an influential committee of our citizens is present at the national capital opposing the improvement, there is no organized effort being made by our people in its favor. This phase of the case is forcibly presented in a communication printed in another part of this paper from the pen of Mr. THURSTON, who has taken a deep interest in the subject, and who now sounds a note of warning which it will be well for our citizens to heed.

A VERY interesting essay on the representation of education at the Centennial has been published in France by M. HIPPEAU, who was sent to this country by the French government some years since to make a report upon our system of education. After speaking of the great preparations being generally made here for the Exposition in all directions, M. HIPPEAU says:

"There will be many objects to attract the attention of foreign visitors, but we may boldly affirm that none will produce a deeper impression than the educational exhibit, and this from the following reasons: The United States have the right to feel proud of their public schools and institutions to produce enlightened and educated men for the honor and prosperity of their Republic. In direct opposition to the course pursued by countries which consider the progress of public instruction a peril to society, the Americans see in it the necessary condition of their prosperity and the foundation of their country's grandeur."

The writer also gives a clear, succinct statement of the origin, duties and work of the United States Bureau of Education, and says:

"Limited though it be in its functions, the Bureau of Education nevertheless renders immense service; and in the capacity as a popularizer of the methods followed by the different States for furthering the cause of education it exercises a most beneficial influence."

Recapitulating the number of systems and institutions of education of which it gives statistics, he praises the methods adopted, and urges the establishment of a similar bureau of information in France. He is also specially delighted with the unique and valuable educational library gathered by the Bureau through its exchanges of public documents with the several States, with foreign countries, and by purchase, and considers it a reproach that no such library has been made by the Ministry of Public Instruction in France. This foreign estimate, made by a disinterested and competent observer, is of particular interest at this juncture, when the Democratic party proposes, if it can, to wipe the Bureau out of existence.

THE Granger Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin, in a report just made to the Legislature of that State, admit that the provisions of the "Potter" law have been too radical, have engendered distrust on the part of capitalists, and have retarded the growth of the State. They say that future legislation should be moderate and general, and should, for the most part, be limited to a careful supervision of railroads, publicity of railroad accounts, and a prohibition of excessive discriminations, leaving the details of railroad management to the railroad companies. The "Potter" law was among the first efforts of legislative bodies to regulate railroad traffic by law, and its but crude experiments in that line that are being made, in Europe as well as in our own country, to solve a question that is surrounded with much difficulty. It is arresting and taxing the resources of statesmen and jurists in all civilized countries, and our Legislatures may well be excused for not wholly mastering the subject upon a first effort to solve the difficult problem.

PERSONAL.

It is proposed that the oldest surviving soldier of the war of 1812 shall ring the old State House bell on the Fourth of July, 1876, and that Mrs. Lucretia Mott be called upon to raise the American flag on the dome of the Main Exposition building on the same day.

The proposition to erect an emancipation monument in Fairmount Park and unveil it on the Fourth of July meets with much favor among the colored people. Rev. Andrew S. Chambers is lecturing on the subject in the South, taking up collections in behalf of it as he goes.

Miss Martha Wyatt, a pupil in the Ohio Normal School at Medina, has the largest head of any known sane female. It measures twenty-four inches in circumference, and is three inches larger than the average male head. She is a good scholar, with marked literary tastes.

William D. Trammell, of Waverly Hill, Harris county, Ga., has written to General Hawley, asking him to get the United States Government "to have the dust of Thomas Paine brought back to America during this Centennial year and redeposit it in this country which he did so much to create." Trammell has an untrammeled imagination.

The man Drew, who became known in connection with Schuyler Coalfax and the Oakes Ames matter, as having information as to the disposition of the proceeds of the famous "S. C." check, is in Washington, and claims to have discovered important new evidence in this matter. This evidence will, it is said, be composed in part of statements of the executors of the Ames estate.

The way a Chinaman cries is this: He first draws back the lips until the teeth are uncovered. Then the mouth is extended, the corners lifting toward the eyes which are partially closed, the face is puckered up with wrinkles, and the hands are placed on the sides. The whole body then shakes convulsively, the breath escaping in quick, convulsive snorts, like. The process is very similar to Christian laughing.

The forger Winslow, of Boston, and the forger Pond, of Worcester, were close friends. When the latter ran away, no one more strenously than Winslow insisted that it was abominable to suspect any wrong of Pond. The latter was an indorser of Winslow's paper to a large amount. It is a singular concidence that the day which discovered that Winslow was a rogue of like quality with his friend was the day on which Pond was sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the State prison.

Harper's Weekly says nothing "should cause any man to forget that the Democratic party is now what it has been for many years—the political organization of those who aimed to destroy the National Union and Government for the basest and most revolting of purposes, and who still declare that their views, except as to the practicability of secession, remain unchanged."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The falling epidemic is now rushing through Russia.

All's well that dividends well, is a new version of an old saying.

The Democrats are getting quite Tuckered out with their up-Hill work.

St. Louis has a young lady who foots up seven toes on each pedal extremity.

And now Philadelphia opens trade direct by steamship with Italy. That's Nice.

The Democrats are still trying to construct a policy without the aid of principles.

There is talk of calling a national Congregational Council to consider the charges against Beecher.

A man in New York recently died from "imaginary hydrophobia." "Jim jams" is the vulgar term for it.

A Connecticut man advertises himself as a "temperance boot-maker." His work can hardly be waterproof.

General Butler, it is said, will be a candidate for Congress this fall, and Shoofly Cox feels bad about it.

The House Committee on Commerce will begin hearing steamboatmen in regard to the new law next Monday.

The growth of the towns of South Carolina, along the air line between Atlanta and Charlotte is quite marked.

A Colorado paper predicts that the Roman Catholics will defeat the new Constitution if it prohibits the division of the school fund.

A North Carolina editor offers to donate a mule to the Government if Uncle Sam will lick Spain. Why does he want to give himself away?

The New York *Herald* is clean daft. It proposes that President Grant's second term shall be extended two years without asking the people's consent.

The receipts of bank notes at the Bureau of Redemption, and the shipments of legal tenders from the Treasury, average each about a million dollars a day.

The United States courts decide that mechanics' and laborers' liens upon railroads take precedence over mortgages, even if the latter antedate the former.

Kansas has 879,692 acres of school lands yet unsold, not including the land in six counties which have made no returns. It is valued at five million dollars.

And now it is centennial suspenders which a Massachusetts company make "to stimulate the patriotism of the present generation." Bracing it up, so to speak.

So far, seven members of the Milwaukee whisky ring have been convicted, eighteen have pleaded guilty, eight have fled, two have been drowned, and eleven remain to be tried.

It is not intended to apply the proposed Indian citizen policy to the savage tribes in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, as they are in no condition to exercise the rights of citizenship.

The New York hotel keepers are to hold a meeting next week, but whether it is to reduce the rates or decide how much additional skinning the people will stand, we don't know.

The National Temperance Society is going to memorialize Governor Tilden to suppress the liquor traffic in New York city. He wouldn't do it if he could. It would kill his party.

Mark Twain's peurile paper in the February *Atlantic* raises the question whether he did not himself write the wretched rhymes about horse-car fares, in order to make up a quarrel about them.

The Michigan University counts among its pupils one hundred and seventeen women. Four of them have chosen law, forty-seven medicine and fifty-six literature and science as professions.

Indianapolis claims that the receipts of breadstuffs at that point last week were twenty per cent. greater than at Chicago, and the shipments nearly double. Will the latter city acknowledge the corn?

Nevada is going to send to the Centennial the product of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines during the month of May. It will require fifteen cars, bearing ten tons each, to transport the silver bars.

Shrewd. On pretence of having the subject written up for the newspapers, Winslow, the Boston forger, consulted a lawyer a few days before flight, as to what countries the extradition treaties of the United States did or did not cover.

Vanderbilt has just bought 140,000 tons of steel rails to lay down on the Lake Shore road, of which 10,000 had been ordered in Cleveland for sixty-three dollars a ton, the cheapest purchase of steel rails ever made in this country.

Lamar declared that "he favored the Centennial appropriation in order that the people of the North might become satisfied of the longing desire of the Southern people to live with them in perpetual union"—and more than three-fourths of the Southern delegation repudiated the sentiment.

That Public Workshop.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Once upon a time there was a young man of the rural districts who took a holiday and his girl and went boldly off to see the muster. He wore all his good clothes and had all his spending money in his pocket. This all consisted of three whole cents—not three of those diminutive affairs now known as "coppers," but three large, round, rubicund cents, such as used to gladden our eyes in the good old times.

This young man was prudent and economical, and did not mean to be a spendthrift. His Sary Ann had brought their lunch, tied up in her only pocket handkerchief, and hung upon her arm, and the money was intended for ornament, not use; but a huckster stand proved too much for his good resolutions. Tempted by the gorgeous display of edibles, and anxious to be a hero in the eyes of his Sary Ann, our young man resolutely walked up and invested his entire cash capital in gingerbread, exclaiming, "Who cares for money? Come easy, go easy! Daddy airned that air money with 'drashin'!"

The age of such heroes is not yet past; for I find quite a number who are willing to spend money freely on the same principle. The gingerbread for which some of them now propose to exchange Daddy's accumulations is schools at the public expense, in which young men may be taught the arts of shoving a jack-plane, driving nails and handling a saw and chisel; and the principal difference between these heroes and our hero is, that he spent cash in hand, while they propose to invest capital which lies dormant in the flail and the muscles that are to use it. They give a very plausible account of the interest Daddy may expect on their filial investment, but their elder brothers did no less, when they put the prospective proceeds of Daddy' flail into those two big ponds at the head of Hiland avenue, and that largest engine in the world, which will fill them very soon after Judah and the twelve tribes hold their reunion in Jerusalem. When they had the public ear, that public came to think there could be no Pittsburgh and Allegheny without the two ponds, and the big engine; and only the oldest of old fogies ventured the opinion that she could live and drink fatly at Allegheny water out of one basin as well as another. Well, we have the new basins, and the record of the big steal, and the bones of the big engine, and the big debt; and, before we begin to see any reasonable prospect of paying it, while taxes are on the borders of confiscation, and republication stares us in the face, in spite of all Daddy can do in swinging the flail, here comes another verdict flaming to inform us that Pittsburgh manufacturers are to be ruined without schools, at public cost, to teach boys the use of tools!

The reason these schools are necessary is that *the apprenticeship system has been discontinued.* If the people of Pittsburgh can, by such arguments, be induced to submit to one dollar more taxation, that madness of evidence will, it is said, be composed in part of statements of the executors of the Ames estate.

Simply because combination of men, the vast majority of whom do not own a foot of property in the city or any where else, have conspired to drive apprentices from our workshops! Because men who have no permanent interest in the city have gained control of its manufactures, and are governing them on the rule of ruin system. Because trades unions have recently done for this country what hoary, old despotisms have long ago done for the countries of Europe, and in deciding what master workmen may or may not take an apprentice, what boy may or may not be allowed to learn a trade. Then, instead of taking hold of these aforesaid and compelling them to recognize the principles of our Declaration, that all men are born with the inalienable right to seek happiness we are to bow before their mightiness and consent that they shall be sole judges, not only of their own rights, but of the rights of the whole people!

Thirty years ago he would have been a bold prophet who should have predicted that in this country and this century the right of any man to labor, in any honest calling, could be brought into question.

Who could have believed when we were electing "Tippecanoe and Tiler too" that, at the close of the first century of our Republic, no master mechanic in this broad land dare take an apprentice without the permission of wholly irresponsible and outside parties, the self-constituted controllers of his business, and that no American boy could be permitted to learn a mechanic art without the consent of total strangers, who fancy it is their interest to doom as many as possible to enforced idleness, crime and pauperism that their own labor may be the more in demand?

This is the position we now occupy, the position we have occupied for a period long enough to make the want of skilled labor felt; and, instead of supplying that want by manly and legal resistance to the cowardly tyranny which has planted itself between our youth and honest labor, we are to kneel to the despotism, and attempt to cure the incalculable mischief it does, by this stupid device of teaching boys trades at the public cost.

No one pretends that the workshop we are to establish, in connection with our High School, would be remunerative or even self-supporting. There is no prospect of it being other than an additional tax on our already overburdened people. The young mechanic is to be trained in this school, to labor with all idea of remuneration left out, and our labor system, on this plan, will be like our new religion, Christianity with Calvary left out. Your boy, in learning his trade, is to get with it a set of false ideas, as to his own connection with the great, working world; and, instead of feeling himself a productive member, he is to be an ornamental and expensive appendage.

When a boy goes into a private workshop he is paid so much per week, and his wages increased according to the time he serves and his advancement in the art. He, therefore, has strong motives for making himself useful, and a natural pride in his independence. Take this from him, make him a genteel pauper, and you have done your best to impair his usefulness and convert him into a snob. Have we so much productive and paying labor that we needs must try costly experiments in trying to convert some portion of it into the unproductive and paid for article? When we have plenty of mechanics who are willing to teach boys their art and pay them wages while they are learning, on what financial policy do we undertake to teach them and pay them for learning?

Have our city affairs been so honestly managed that we should open wide the door for another grand municipal robbery? Is there not danger that Daddy's flail may break, or be broken, over the heads of those who propose to dispose of his "airnings" in this liberal fashion? Pittsburgh is already taxed until the cost of living in it is greater than in Paris or London, and her growth materially hindered. The tax is added to the rent, the rent is added to every article of manufacture or merchandise as it changes hands, and our self-styled "working men" in their illiberal attempts to further their own interests, at the cost of the community, have involved themselves, and others, in difficulties which threatens general ruin. Shall the public accept the situation, and attempt to go around instead of breaking down the illegal barrier raised against the common weal? It must, be taken down. The State must restore to its youth their lost right to acquire trades, and then she will have no need to teach them at at ruinous cost.

Let the course of study in our common schools be so modified that the time now spent in muddling the pupil's brains with studies of no practical import shall be spent in acquiring the rudiments of drawing, plain sewing and anything simple which can be desired to teach the hand to follow the workings of the brain, and you have done, perhaps, all that can be required of the State in manual education. Get rid of the rubbish which surrounds reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Throw away the husks in which they have been enveloped, and give to the children of the State, at the cost of the State, the kernel of knowledge in these departments and you will have so shortened the time spent on them, that there will be some left for the acquisition of handicrafts, and places of employment will be ready to teach them, and make the instruction mutually profitable to instructor and pupil.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

Is Pittsburgh Asleep?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In former years Wheeling made many claims to be considered "the head of navigation." She has not, it seems, forgotten her love for the title; and, an opportunity occurring, she is preparing to reassert her claim with a good hope of accomplishing it, if Pittsburgh sleeps on. Pittsburgh should heed the warning of the wise man: "*Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep;* so shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed man."

I have received this day a letter which says the protests of the Coal Exchange have produced a general feeling in Congress against forcing an improvement upon a people who are unwilling to have it," and the idea has been thrown out that if Pittsburgh refuses the proffered dam Wheeling will be glad to have it.

The apparent indisposition on the part of Pittsburgh to the building of the experimental dam, at the point as proposed by Col. Merrill, is Wheeling's opportunity, and she has at once taken it. If Pittsburgh does not want it, Wheeling does. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is a member from West Virginia, and cannot be blamed (if Pittsburgh should continue to manifest indifference and opposition) if he should throw his influence toward its construction at Wheeling; especially as a unanimous report of the board of which he was a member, the plan was begun at Pittsburgh or Wheeling—replied that so far as he was concerned he would not object to beginning at Wheeling, if Pittsburgh opposed the site chosen.

If the first dam is constructed at Wheeling, there is much probability that succeeding ones will be built on the plan of above, especially if those in favor of continuing the improvement downward, instead of upward, should urge—as they could and would—that Pittsburgh had opposed the commencement of the improvement there, did not care to have the river improved to that city.

In the mean time, the coal men who oppose the improvement are working hard, and a score of men who oppose the building of the dam are believed by Congress to represent the sentiment of Pittsburgh. And well they may, as their documents opposing the dam, and their committees protesting against it, are before Congress; but nothing upon the other side is being done. A number of the Ohio River Commissioners visited Washington, in the past week, and presented before the Committee on Commerce the arguments in favor of the dam, urged the building of the first dam at Pittsburgh, and were met with the objection that Pittsburgh was opposed to it. I understand there are eighty hundred thousand dollars in the estimates of the Committee on Commerce this year for the construction of the first dam. Whether that will be at Wheeling or Pittsburgh, remains for our citizens to say. Wheeling will be a unit in favor of having it there; but so far, Congress has gotten the impression from the documents, and committees of the coal men, that Pittsburgh, instead of being a unit to have the dam built here, is not merely indifferent, but really opposed to it.

GEO. H. THURSTON.

STATE NEWS.

Snow-drops are in bloom in Lancaster gardens.

Rents in Harrisburg have declined about ten per cent.

The price of gas in Philadelphia is now $2 50 per thousand cubic feet.

Live snakes in Berks county, in midwinter, according to the Reading *Eagle*.

An empty wagon is a good load for two horses, in the present condition of the roads in Greene county.

Several hundred bushels of potatoes changed hands in North East last week at fifteen cents per bushel.

The fire company of Attleborough, Bucks county, have donated their entire property to the borough—value, $1,200.

The streets of Millerstown are to be patrolled at night by citizens, during the winter, to prevent incendiarism.

The public school at Wittenburg, Somerset county, has been closed, on account of the prevalence of small-pox in that vicinity.

John Whitlach, of Springhill township, Greene county, was drowned recently, by breaking through the ice while crossing a mill pond.

The forfeiture of life insurance policies this year for non-payment of premiums is in excess of that of any former period in the history of the business.

Mr. Samuel Taylor died in Kittanning on the 22d inst., aged seventy-five years. He served during the late war in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Jimmy Keller, of Richhill township, Greene county, will not have any occasion for a dentist's services for some time to come, since a playmate shot out most of his teeth with a revolver.

Philadelphia is his home, John Smith's his name, blacksmithing his occupation; he's 104 years old, never had a lawsuit or employed a lawyer in his life, and is in good health and spirits. The Smith family can brace up a little, after this.

W. G. Gault, a highly esteemed citizen, and editor of the New Castle *Signal*, who has been lingering for some time with neuralgia of the heart, died on the 22d inst. His remains were taken to Geneva, Ohio, for interment by the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Here is another weather prediction: Mr. Chas. M. Brawley, of Crawford county, is authority for the declaration that thirty-three years ago this winter the weather was much the same as now, but that in March there occurred a three feet deep fall of snow. There is still hope for '76.

The barn of H. M. Engle, in Lancaster county, with its contents, consisting of his tobacco crop and thirty-six head of cattle, was burned on the 25th instant. Loss about $60,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps who were allowed to sleep in the barn.

On Saturday night, Mrs. Anna Weiser, widow of the late Samuel Weiser, of York, died very suddenly, aged about sixty-six years. It appears that all the members of the family, with the exception of the deceased, went to evening church, leaving her in her usual health, and upon their return found her lying lifeless upon the floor. Apoplexy is supposed to have caused her death.

The depositors in St. Bonifacius church, Philadelphia (late Gerdemann's), rejected the settlement proposed by Archbishop Wood, and insist that they must have their money within five years; and if they cannot get it in any other way, they will have the church property sold by the Sheriff.

On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, the large barn of William Kirker, in Penn township, Westmoreland county, a short distance, in a direct course, from Irwin, was burned to the ground, including five good horses, a lot of fine cattle, hay, grain, farming implements, etc. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A great revival of religion is in progress at Kiptown and Simons, two small settlements in the western end of Pike county. Nearly two hundred conversions are reported during the past two weeks. The meetings are creating wide-spread interest, and a great many travel six and eight miles to attend them.

John Kennedy, of Jessup, Luzerne county, was found at the foot of a steep embankment, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., with a fearful gash in his head, and died from the injuries two days latter. It is suspected that he was waylaid and maltreated, as he had been drunk and abusive at a dance on Saturday night. He had a wife and two children, who are now on the way from the old country to join him.

A boy apparently nine years old was taken from two tramps, near Uniontown, the other day. When questioned he gave his name as Charlie Ross, and said he lived in Philadelphia, when at home. The *Genius* says he answers to the description of Charlie Ross, with the exception that he is red-headed, freckled, gray-eyed and nine years old, while little Ross was fair haired, brown-eyed, with a fair, clear skin and between five and six years old.

The Germans of Reading have in contemplation the holding of a grand Centennial celebration in that city during the coming summer, to be conducted after the manner of the "Fijdelenssfest" held in Reading at the conclusion of the Franco-German war. Invitations will be sent to all the German societies throughout the country, and the affair is expected to attract many of the visitors from Germany, who may be in this country for the purpose of attending the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Laporte, has in his possession a sword which was taken from a Tory at the battle of Germantown, September 15, 1777; also a large cane which was presented to him by his Honor, Judge Longstreth, of Montgomery county, some forty odd years ago. On the head of the cane is a shield bearing the old coat of arms of Pennsylvania, viz: a three-mast frigate, a plow (of old style make), and three sheaves of wheat. The wood of the cane is lemon and its weight is about four pounds.

Norwalk is unusually blessed with new manufacturing enterprises.

Strengthening the Hold on Life.

Life is dear to most, if not all of us, and those whose tenure of it is rendered uncertain by feeble health, would gladly strengthen their hold upon existence. The best advice that can be given to the debilitated is to invigorate with that sovereign vitalizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which fertilizes the blood by insuring complete nutrition, and is an excellent remedy for those maladies which are the main causes of physical weakness. Indigestion, inactivity of the liver, urinary troubles, rheumatic complaints, and many other ailments and disabilities are speedily conquered by this safe, prompt and agreeable corrective tonic, which is, besides, a reliable preventative of chills and fever, and other malarial disorders, counteracts the effects of fatigue and exposure, and is a beneficial solace to the aged and infirm.

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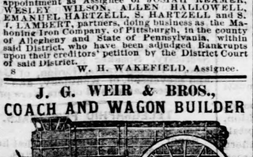
LEGAL.

H. H. McCORMICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER.
Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 214 March T., 1872.
The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond street, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.
H. H. McCORMICK, Master.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
At Pittsburgh, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1876.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILSON, ALLEN HALLOWELL, ROBLEY HARTZELL, H. HARTZELL and S. EMANUEL HARTZELL, partners, doing business as the Manhoine Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
W. H. WAKEFIELD, Assignee.

J. G. WEIR & BROS., COACH AND WAGON BUILDER



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AT 12½ CENTS, NEW DESIRABLE Dress Goods.
At 12½c, popular "Brighton" Plaids.
At 18½c, new styles Dark Dress Goods. At 25c, a large assortment Plain and Plaid Dress Goods, extra good bargains. At 30c to 87½c, the very best value in Black Alpacas And Mohairs. A full assortment of qualities in all Wool and Silk Warp Cashmere, At the lowest prices. A large and fine display of New Colored Dress Silks. At $1 25, all the new shades in Silks, an entire bargain. At 75c to $2 50, extra good value in Black Dress Silks. A very fine assortment of Plain and Plaid Suitings. KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS AND FINE DRESS GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co. Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES, IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS. PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of LADIES' FINE FURS Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas. LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES AND JACKETS, From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice Black Silk Suits, Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS VERY COMP

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 28, 1876.

From general inquiry among the banks we come to the conclusion that as a rule money is superabundant, but that safe investments are scarce. We hear of one four months loan of $100,000 being made at six per cent. Should the present condition of affairs continue, it must certainly result in the banks accepting lower rates of interest on satisfactory security. If this is a result then will the depression not have been without some benefit to the public. The unprofitableness of the banking business is having another desirable result, and that is the reduction in the number of banks. The winding up or consolidation of a score or two of the smaller institutions would be a blessing to the community, in that it would concentrate capital, reduce the expense of conducting the business, and do away with the unhealthy competition that has led to much of the bad banking incident to our system during the past five or six years.

The Keystone, we understand, has been absorbed by the Second National; the Penn Avenue has decided to wind up, and the Arsenal and Lawrence are to be consolidated into one bank.

—Among the new bills introduced into Congress we note one of Mr. Wood, of New York, which provides as follows:

In lieu of the $300,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent., payable semi-annually, authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized for the purpose of said refunding, as authorized by said act, to issue, in a series of sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, to be made in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum, which bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth on the face of the same their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase in the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment, nor to authorize any increase whatever in the bonded debt of the United States; and all provisions of the act to which this act is an amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. Wood also introduced a bill providing that all laws providing for or relating to the sinking fund shall be and the same are hereby suspended in their operation from June 30, 1876, to and including June 30, 1880.

Mr. Chittenden's bill for funding the legal tender debt of the United States provides:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the highest bidder for legal tender notes (to be immediately canceled and destroyed), by such methods as are now employed in the sale of government securities, the bonds of the United States for $4,000,000 per month for eight months of each year, beginning in February and ending September, the bonds to be coupon or registered, as may seem for the advantage of the Treasury for the time being, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half per cent., as to the said bonds the principal to be payable in gold coin forty years from the 1st of January, 1876.

Second—That the hereby authorized shall be available by the national banks for deposit in the Treasury of the United States as security for their circulating notes and other liabilities under the provisions of existing laws relating to national banks.

Third—This act shall take effect immediately, or as soon as the bonds authorized by it can be prepared.

—A correspondent of the *Legal Journal* gives the following explanation of the form with which petitions to courts usually close "and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.," the question being whether the &c. was an unmeaning conclusion, or whether it pointed to an obsolete form:

In an original petition addressed to the Privy Council (apparently temp Jac. I) the concluding formula is given at length thus: "and your suppliant, as in duty bound, shall daily pray for your good Lordships." Another petition presented to Charles I. at Newark, A. D. 1641, closes thus: "And your Petitioners, as in all duty bound, shall pray for your Majesty's most long and happy reign." Again in the same year the petition of the Lay-Catholic Recusants of England to the Commons concludes thus: "and for no more a charity your humble petitioners shall ever (as in duty bound) pray for your continual prosperity and eternal happiness." Notes and Queries, 1st S., vol. 7, page 506.

And yet the foregoing are considered comparatively modern. The most ancient form is found in the Acts of the English Parliament, which are in the form of petition. Prior to Henry VI the "et cetera," as used by the House of Commons meant "for God's sake and as an act of charity (alms)." *Vos powers communes prient et supplient pour Dieu et en cerere de charitée.* The commons in the reign of Richard II, was so well practised in the virtue of humility, that they even prayed for the assistance of the Lords to instruct them in their duty "on account of the weakness of their understanding, and the feebleness of their own powers and understandings."

Par l'ordinée de lom charge, et le feeblesce de lour poiers et sens.

Christian's Bucks tone, 1 131, n.

Notes and Queries, 5th series, vol. 2, page 178.

We believe that a petition would not be rendered informal by any further additions to the above specified so as to make the petition more comprehensive, and perhaps make the judges more reverential.

—The production of iron, which gauges the general industrial prosperity of the country, has declined very greatly in 1875—so say Messrs. Samuel & Co., of Philadelphia, who are authority. They estimate that out of 713 furnaces in the country 365 went out of blast in December, and that the production during the year 1875 was only 2,000,000 tons of 2,000 lbs each, whereas the estimated capacity of furnaces is about 4,000,000 tons. In 1874, with half the furnaces out of blast, the quantity produced was said to be 2,200,000 tons less than the greatest previous annual yield, which was 2,883,278 tons in 1873. In Great Britain the deepest depression still prevails in the iron manufacture.

—Municipal extravagance now-a-days characterizes all municipal governments. The New York *Daily Bulletin* is constantly adding to its lists of cities whose taxes have grown faster than their population. Baltimore, Providence, R. I., and Cincinnati are the last additions. For convenience of comparison, the percentages of increase of population and taxes in the various cities may be arranged tabularly:

Cities.	Increase of taxes since 1850.	Increase of population since 1850.
New York	300	36
Boston	311	38
Philadelphia	317	39
Chicago	1,364	252
Baltimore	393	41
Providence	443	100
Cincinnati	255	61
Saxes.		
New York	260	21
Massachusetts	214	24
Illinois	23	774
Ohio	158	24

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 28, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113	113	113
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122½	122½	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, reg	119¾	119¾	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	122	122	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	119¾	119¾	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	119½	119	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	119¾	119¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	124½	124½	.....	.....	.....
New 5 per cents	117	117	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	77¾	77¾	77½	77¾	77¾
Quicksilver	38	38¼	38¼	39	38¾
Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20½	.....	.....
Panama	100	100	100	.....	.....
Adams Express	100	100	100½	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	86	86	86	.....	.....
American Express	58½	58½	58½	.....	.....
United States Expr's	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
New York Central	112	112	112	.....	112
Erie	17¾	17¾	18	18¼	18⅛
Michigan Central	61½	61½	61¾	.....	61¾
Michigan Southern	67½	.....	67¾	67⅝	67⅜
Illinois Central	97	.....	97¼	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & N. western	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	42¾
Do preferred	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Rock Island	108½	108½	109	107⅞	109
St. Paul common	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	.....	76
Wabash common	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....	6¾
Fort Wayne	100½	.....	100	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	31	.....	31	.....	.....
Union Pacific	71	71½	71	71	70¾
Marion	22½	.....	22½	.....	22½
Hannibal & St. Jos	22	.....	22	.....	21¾
Atlantic & Pac. pfd	19	.....	19	.....	19
Iron Mountain	19	19	19	.....	19
St. C. & I. R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....	13½
Missouri Pacific	13½	.....	.....	.....	13½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	29¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, April	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	102¾	.....	.....	.....	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Money 4@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $219,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $212,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling dull at 485½@489.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅝. Carrying rates 3 to 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds active and strong. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated plain advanced to 10½, the coupon gold being firm at 90¾@90¾. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 108, Michigan Central sevens to 103¾ and Erie firsts to 108. Milwaukee and St. Paul sold at 99½ for preferred.

Grosse Isle division, 84 for 1st, and D. division and 100 for land grants. Central Pacific sold at 100¾. Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Central firsts were firm at 86@87, seconds selling at 81. State securities dull and steady. The stock market was buoyant in tone, and prices of active shares were one more prominent. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Northwestern common rising ¼, the spindle of the same to ¾, St. Paul common 4¾, preferred to 77, Ohio and Mississippi to 31¾, Rock Island to 109¼, Union Pacific to 71¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph common 22¼, preferred to 33¾, Western Union to 77¾, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Central to 93, Wabash to 6¾. There was a reaction shortly before the close of ¼@1¼ per cent. from the highest point of the day, the market closing steady at the decline. New York Central advanced to 112. Transactions 42,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 2,000 Western Union, 22,000 Northwestern common, 1,500 preferred, 11,000 Rock Island, 16,000 St. Paul common, 9,500 preferred, 11,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	20½	Do preferred	19
Adams Express	100¼	Fort Wayne	100¼
Wells Fargo Ex	84½	Terre Haute	7
United States Ex	61¼	Do preferred	30
American Ex	63	Indiana Central	5½
New York Central	111½	Chicago & Alton	105
Erie	18	Do preferred	109
Mich. Central	61¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Lake Shore	67	Burling'n & Qu'cy	124
Illinois Central	97¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¾
Clev. & Pitts	93¼	Atlantic & P. Tel	29½
Northwestern	42¾	Delaware & Lack	118½
Do preferred	63¾	Union Pac. stock	70
N. J. Central	107	Cen. Pac. bonds	103½
Rock Island	108¾	Union Pac. bonds	102½
St. Paul	41¾	Do land grants	100½
Do preferred	76¾	Mariposa	8¾
Wabash common	6¾	Do preferred	9
Fort Wayne	100½	Panama	134
Ohio & Mississippi	31	Missouri Pacific	13¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	10-40's registered	119¾
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867, reg	119¾	New 5's	119½
5-20's, 1867	122	Currency 6's	124½
5-20's, 1868	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, old	37¼
Tennessee, new	45¾	Missouri 6's	102¼
Virginia, new	37		

LONDON, January 28, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 3@3⅛ per cent., or 5@5⅛ above the Bank rate. English Consols 94⅛. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 105¾; do 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 100; Erie 15¾; do preferred 32.

PARIS, January 28.—Rentes 66 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—United States bonds, New 5's, 103.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Gold 113¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 500@502.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 28, 1876. }

The unfavorable weather checked transactions to a certain extent. Buyers seemed indifferent about taking hold. The result was sales were few and far between. So far as prices are concerned we have no special change to record. The good time we have been anxiously waiting for will be along some of these days. Our rivers are at flood height and rising.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	910	Wheat, bush	480
Corn, bus	1,900	Rye, bush	60
Oats, bus	2,250	Butter, pkgs	84
Oats, bus	1,680	Hay, bales	45
Bacon, tcs	30		

The quotations given in the following report are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market yesterday was devoid of animation. The unfavorable weather seemed to take the starch out of buyers. The result was sales were very much restricted, buyers taking no more than sufficient to meet their pressing wants. The current rates were as follows: Wheat—Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 26@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejection 60 90@$1 00, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 90@92c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator held at 54@56c. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@40c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 42@44c; Maryland, no much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 for No. 1; Barley—Choice spring at $1 20@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; full $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90@$1 00. Rye, 70@75c per bushel. Buckwheat 60@65c per bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—As noted in our last there was a fair local demand for favorite brands at full prices, while inferior grades were going off slowly. The current rates are from mills: No. 1 white wheat, family, $5 @ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 50@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading brands are as follows: Sales of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; Rye flour $5 00@5 25; Graham flour patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $7 25 @7 50 per dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 25@30c ₱ ₱.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off and the demand has improved with an upward tendency in prices. We quote as follows: Upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@13 00; timothy $17 00@18 00; No. 2 do $15 00@16 00; Straw rules at $11 50@14 00 per ton for baled. Loose is nominal, being quoted at $10 00@12 00 per ton.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have been light and are wanted on demand. We quote at 65@70c ₱ gallon as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory. Prime white $1 25 ₱ bushel; common to fair $1 00@1 15 ₱ bushel.

BROOM—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@35c ₱ ₱.

BRISTLES—Under more liberal receipts the demand was less active and holders were more anxious to realize. We quote prime to choice fall 22@23c; medium to good 20@21c; common 12@15c ₱ ₱. For the common grades there was scarcely any demand.

CHEESE—The receipts have been very light. Dealers report the demand steadily improving, particularly for the better grades. We can report sales in a regular way. Prime Ohio factory selling at 13@13½c; full cream sweitzer 13@15c; Limbenger 14@15c ₱ ₱.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The demand was fair and prices show no notable change. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 as to quality in barrels; kegs 25@30c extra.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continues restricted to limited lots to meet the present wants of the market. We quote nominally at $12 00@13 00 per barrel as per quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We have nothing new to note in regard to either prices or demands. The card rates are: Peaches, prime halves, 12@13c; peeled, 18@21c. Apples, sliced, 4@5c; white quarters, 6@7c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries, 15@16c. Raspberries, 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 24@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—We have to report a dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand, hence holders are anxious to realize. We quote fresh at 16@18c per dozen. Pickled not wanted.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 22@ 25c ₱ ₱; California is quoted at 20@25c ₱ ₱.

HORSE—In fair demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice $175 is the top of the market, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10@12c ₱ ₱.

NUTS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or to remark on the quantities at this season. Prices are too uncertain to quote. For other descriptions there was a fair demand as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 5 @5½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The dullness we have before noted continues. The supply exceeds the demand. We hear of peachblows being disposed of by the car load 35@38c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The supply was only moderate. The demand was limited one. Prices are somewhat uncertain. We quote dressed chickens 11@12c ₱ ₱; turkeys 12@14c. Live chickens 50@60c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 25@30c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The market was steady but not very active. Sales were confined principally to lots to meet the current wants of the trade. We quote as follows:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in ½ bbls, ₱ ₱	14
Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	10¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ₱ ₱	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	14½	Lard, Refined in ½ bbls, ₱ ₱	15½
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ ₱	15	Lard, Refined in ½ pails, ₱ ₱	16½
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	6 50	Lard, Refined in 3 pails, ₱ ₱	17
Bacon Shoulders, ₱ ₱	9½	Lard, Refined in 5 pails, ₱ ₱	16½
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13	Lard, Refined in 6 pails, ₱ ₱	16½
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₱ ₱	13½	Ham Sausage, ₱ ₱	9
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ ₱	13½	Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ₱ gal	1 08
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 00	Lard Oil, Minnesota Winter Strained, ₱ gal	67
Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	21 00	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₱ gal	12½
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	21 00	Cheese, Prime New York	13
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ ₱	13½	Goshen, ₱ ₱	14
		Pigs' Feet, kegs	2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bls	4 15
		Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 19

Dressed Hogs—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25.

SEEDS—Quiet; scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Clover seed $8 50@9 75; timothy seed $2 75@3 00.

TALLOW—Chandlers' tallow, city rendered, 6½@6½c; country do 5½@6c.

Groceries.

The market continues quiet. Prices on staples remain without quotable change. Leading houses have made extensive preparations for the spring trade. Country dealers will find it to their interest to give our dealers a call; they can make by the operation. The current rates are:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9 @9¼c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	Yellow	8 c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	24@27c	Crushed	12¾c
2 gr. grades do	25@27c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	20@22c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	35 c	Good Ref. N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	9@9½c
Young Hyson	45@61 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	50@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@ 90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall
Japan	40@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O	40@55c
Oolong	25@ 85	Prime	55@58c
Fancy	90@1 00	Good	50@ 50c
Souchong	35@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@5 c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver Gloss	9½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Corn	7½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Carlina	7½@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Prime	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	22 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bicarb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ 25
Bicarb, in 5 ₱ pkgs	5½ c	Castile soap, ₱ box	5 75
Bicarb, in ¼ papers	6 c	Babbitt's best, 100s	6 00
Candles.		Patrick do	7 00
Star, full weight	18 c	Common mottled	5½c
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCO—The movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Grain	
Black Navy	60@65c	Black Navy	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	53@56c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	60@64c	West'n leaf—fillers	9@12c
Virginia Cav	52@56c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	50@70c
Flounders	43@56c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	65@81	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrapper	1 25@2 00
Rough & Ready	65@75c	Havana fillers	90c@1 25

Cigars—		Penn'a. seed	4@6c
Connecticut	20@ 30	Connecticut	20@ 30
Imported & Havanas	30@ 60	Havana	60@150

STONE COAL AND COKE.

Cannel Goods—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2 lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2 lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2 lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½ lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans $2 00; peas, 3 lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,500 pickles, $8 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers do $2 50; Valentia, new, 11¼@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¾@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Figs—In mats—in drums 20c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

JANUARY 28.—The crude market was a good deal excited, still nothing like the day previous. There were a good many sales and resales, the market still ruling in favor of producers, who are evidently well pleased with both the situation and outlook.

Sales at wells—81,000 barrels United at $1 92¼ @1 93¾; Conduit at 93¾@1 93¾; shipment ₱ 12 1¾ @2 15. Barge oil delivered here at ₱2 25.

REFINED—Market firm with a good local and shipping demand, the Eastern markets being reported firm. We quote on cars here at 11c; feeling strong. Sales 3,000 barrels.

NEW YORK—Refined firm with a good shipping demand. The sales were large at 14¾@ 14¾c.

Philadelphia—Market firm at 14¾c for prompt. No future offerings.

Baltimore—Market firm; sales of prompt at 14 @14¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—The *Courier* says: There was a still further advance in the oil market, in all respects fully equal to that of the previous day. United, which opened at $1 87½@1 90, closed very strong at $1 93¾. Transactions in this line were large. Union and Conduit during the day sold at 3 cents over Pithole higher than United; outside lines quoted at close at $1 81½@1 83; shipment and Union road $1 12½, although for the latter there was but little inquiry, with aggregated sales of 314,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, JANUARY 28.—The *Derrick* says: Oil closed firm at $1 92¼, freely bid and $1 93¾ asked; shipment $2 12½. Sales 81,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 28, closing 27.—Petroleum is held a trifle higher, in sympathy with the creek, with no improvement in demand from shippers. Sales 3,000 barrels crude for New York delivery at 14¾c, 7,500 do at Philadelphia at 14¾c, 3,000 do at Pittsburgh at 14 15c, and 5,000 do at Baltimore at 14c. Quotations are: Crude in bulk 8½@8¾c for prompt; do in shipping order 11c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 21@ 23½c; naphtha 8@9½c; at Baltimore refined is quoted at 14@14½c; at Philadelphia 14¾@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Petroleum very firm; standard white 14¾c; crude 8¼c; cases 21½@23½c; naphtha 8@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 11@11¼c; refined 13¾@14c; cases 21@23c. Western while, 23@24c. Naphtha strong and higher; crude 8@8½c; refined 14½c.

LONDON, January 28.—Refined petroleum 10¾d; spirits do 9½d.

CLEVELAND, January 28.—Petroleum very firm with a sale of 100,000 barrels spot at 93¾c; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13½c; State test 13¼c; Michigan State test 14½c.

REVISED OIL SHIPPED PAST DAY, U. S. & R.

January 26, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A. McKee & Son	J. B. Tilford, Phila	150
Clapp & Reed	J. B. Tilford, Phila	150
Standard Oil Co	W. N. King, Phila	150
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	156
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	200
Total		814

January 27, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' O Wks	J. B. Tilford, Phila	255
H S A Stewart	J. B. Tilford, Phila	253
J A McKee & Son	J. B. Tilford, Phila	200
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	156
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	156
J F Steckle	Warden, F. & Co., Phila	200
H S A Stewart	John S Davis, Phila	50
Total		1,487

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.		Magcal	90 @1 00
Acetic	12 @ 15	Carb	70 @ 80
Citric	60 @ 65	Sulph	5 @ 6
Oxalic	12 @ 20	Morph sul	4 @ 4 50
Muriatic	3 @ 5	Nit N. P.	1 @ 1 50
Tartaric	50 @ 60	Oil.	
Alcohol, gal	2 24 @ 2 80	Bergamot	5 @ 5 75
Alcohol.		Castor	1 @ 1 75
Cape	16 @ 20	Cod liver	2 00 @ 2 25
Am Carb	20 @ 25	Cloves	2 @ 2 50
Aqua, 18	3 @ 4	Croton	2 00 @ 2 50
Aqua, 20	4 @ 5	Lemon	3 @ 4 50
Ammonia	50 @ 60	Linseed, boiled	1 08
Asher.		Linseed, raw	97 @ 1 02
Soda	4 @ 5	Neatsfoot	1 @ 1 25
Saltpetre	10 @ 12	Olive, pure	2 @ 2 50
Bayrum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	Olive	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		Orange	2 50 @ 3 00
Cassia	35 @ 38	Pints, doz	2 25 @ 2 50
Cinch red	25 @ 30	Pints	3 @ 3 50
" pale	30 @ 35	Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00
" yellow	35 @ 40	Sperm	2 50 @ 3 00
Black Lead.		Sassafras	85 @ 90
American	6 @ 8	Tanner	2 @ 2 50
English	10 @ 12	Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00
German	5 @ 6	Whale	80 @ 85
Blue vit	10 @ 12	Opium	6 50 @ 6 75
Blue vit, ½	11 @ 13	Opium Pr	6 80 @ 7 00
Brim refit	4 @ 5	Paregoric	1 @ 1 25
Brim crude	3 @ 4	*Paints.*	₱
Caponel Ar	2 @ 3	Bichrom	21 @ 24
Caponel Ba	2 @ 3	Chinese	8 @ 10
Camp refd	21 @ 25	Ochre	2 @ 3
Camp crude	20 @ 24	Putty	3 @ 4
Chan Gerb	30 @ 35	Vermilion	90 @ 1 00
Chamois	2 @ 3	Roslin	1 @ 1 50
Chlorof'm	1 05 @ 1 20	Gentian	8 @ 10
Cochineal	50 @ 55	Indigo	90 @ 1 00
Cochineal	60 @ 65	Jamaica	60 @ 70
Corks	50 @ 75	Iron perch	3 @ 4
Cream Tart	40 @ 45	Logwood	12 @ 15
Cubebs	20 @ 25	Limpwood	8 @ 10
Cudbear	20 @ 25	Madder	12 @ 15
Dover's Pow	2 50 @ 3 00	Nutgalls	1 00 @ 1 10
Ext Nux vom	15 @ 20	Osage	2 @ 3
Ext Logwood	12½@ 15	Sal Ammon	5 @ 6
Ext Log bx	13 @ 14	Saltpetre	8 @ 10
Indian	25 @ 30	Quassia	8 @ 10
Ipecac	2 50 @ 3 00	Rochelle salts	30 @ 35
Fustic	3 @ 4	Canary	7 @ 9
Gold Aleph	3 @ 4	Cardamon	1 50 @ 1 75
Gum.		Cardamon, p	2 00 @ 2 50
Arabic	40 @ 50	Coriander	25 @ 30
" White	60 @ 65	Senna Alex	75 @ 80
Myrrh	35 @ 40	Senna, pod	25 @ 30
Shellac	40 @ 45	*Sodas.*	
Tragacanth	35 @ 50	Bi Carb	5 @ 6
Tragacanth	60 @ 80	Bi Carb, ½	6 @ 7
Hoffm's Ano	1 50 @ 1 75	Carb	2½@ 3
Iodine Sub	3 00 @ 3 25	Hyposul	3 @ 4
Iodine Res	3 50 @ 3 75	Turp spgl	47 @ 52
Spanish	1 10 @ 1 25	*Vitriol.*	
Jalap	70 @ 75	Copperas	2½@ 3
Jalap, Pr	75 @ 80	Blue	7 @ 8
Licorice, Sic	30 @ 35	Epsom salts

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.807	56	93	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.684	59	69	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.779	56	80	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear

Mean barometer.. 29.762 Highest thermom.... 70
Mean thermom... 59.3 Lowest thermom.... 42
Rainfall..... .07

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Literature.

Messrs. *Gildenfenney & Co.*, 80 Fifth avenue, have our thanks for a bundle of current literature, embracing the best publications. They can supply all grades of stationery, from the cheapest to the most expensive; pocket-books, albums, stereoscopes, games, books, etc., etc., at the most reasonable rates.

New Passenger Railway.

A new street passenger railway is projected, to run from Fifth avenue down Liberty street to the Point bridge, now being constructed, thence over the river to Carson street, and along Carson and Main streets to the old stone tavern. A charter has been procured, and the corporate name is the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway.

A Bold Thief.

A thief yesterday morning was detected in the act of carrying away two bolts of cloth which he had taken from a pile of goods near the door of Phillips' dry goods store, corner of Liberty avenue and Sixth street. He ran along Liberty avenue, and was pursued by two of the clerks, who pressed him so closely that he dropped the cloth, which was recovered. The thief got away.

Larceny at the Depot.

A man named Goltz, yesterday, snatched two satchels and an overcoat in the waiting room of the Union Depot and made off. He was overtaken and captured by the depot policeman and taken before the Mayor, by whom, after a hearing he was committed to answer. The prisoner is a cigar maker by trade, and tells a sad tale of necessity. He could not get employment, was turned out of his boarding house, and did not know what to do.

Correction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Thanking you for a kind word in this morning's paper, permit me to revise your statement a little. My only duties were those pertaining to the *Methodist Recorder* and the *Morning Guide*. My outdoor work was merely incidental and helpful, not debarring from my services on the press.

My physician and family urge rest and recreation for a time—*hence, my decision* to retire. I hope ere long to resume pastoral or other work. ALEXANDER CLARK.

January 28, 1876.

A Gambler Shoots a Brakeman.

Thursday evening a brakeman on the Fast Line, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, named Jacob Miller, while interfering with the operations of a party of three card monte men who were plying their vocation on the train near Alliance, was shot in the leg by one of the gamblers and severely wounded. The scoundrel who fired the shot, whose name is Hennessy, jumped off the train and escaped arrest. The brakeman was sent back to his home in Wooster. One of the party was arrested.

The P. & N. W. R. R.

The bonds of this corporation are now being placed on the market. The bonds bear seven per cent. and have thirty years to run. They are for $1,000 each and are based on a first mortgage on the line of the road for $1,800,000. Mr. Street, of the A. & G. W. R. R., has been in this city for some days, attending to the financial condition of the company. It is said that the prospect in New Castle, Youngstown this city and the East are flattering for the taking of a large proportion of these bonds. Meanwhile work is progressing as fast as the unfavorable weather will permit.

Freedom Burglaries.

Several burglaries were committed in Freedom, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Wednesday night. The butcher shop of Graham Dunlap was entered, and six or seven bams stolen. From thence they entered the dwelling and store-room of John B. Cheny, and the house of W. W. Kerr, taking from the former a valve of fifteen dollars in change, and carrying his store desk some distance in order to break it open, but strange to say, leaving his store goods untouched. At Mr. Kerr's some few dollars in cash were secured. The thieves were met by means of nippers, the marks being left upon the keys which were turned in the locks.

Crooked Meat.

A South Side butcher named Hook was yesterday arrested and brought before Deputy Mayor Hoerr on charges of preparing unsound meat for sale, and of cruelty to animals. It is alleged that he bought a cow at the Buck tavern, on the Washington road, and as the animal was somewhat refractory, he procured a rope, tied one end around the animal's neck and then attached the other to his wagon. By the aid of a hard trot and pulling on the superior strength of the horse attached to the wagon, the accused succeeded in reaching the city. Blood was oozing from the sides of the cow when the accused reached home, and it was so fatigued that death ensued. Officers Hamilton and Porter saw the cow, and suspecting that the meat might be offered for sale, they went to the slaughter house and saw the accused preparing the animal for his customers. They arrested Hook, and as the Meat Inspector, who was summoned, pronounced the meat unsound, the informations as stated above were made. Hook gave bail for a hearing. Would it be a good defense to plead that a meat-hook has a right to be crooked?

Technical Education.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The question is often asked, what will technical education do for Pittsburgh if it is properly established here.

The human brain is always active, and when not directly employed in considering facts present to the senses, it gambols off into mythical fields, and there with infinite ability conceives projects, and builds castles in the air. This power of imagination is one of the great forces of the human species, and unless cultivated it will not only occupy the brain in fruitless work, but will impoverish the system by dissipating its vitality.

Technical education is designed to cultivate this powerful force, and develop it into usefulness by leading it through the paths of realities. With paper and with pencil the student is taught to lay out the ground with slopes and planes, to excavate, build the walls, and correlate the height, length and width in symmetrical proportion to the whole; in fact the image of the castle in the air is by the student's own fingers printed on the paper. Or perchance another student may conceive of machines of wonderful construction revolving in his realm of thought. Technical education enables him to plan, and to a scale, draw the machine of his imagination, and lost his castle in the air by mathematical and practical projections.

And thus technical education, by drawing the imagery of the mind through practical channels, cultivates it into a line of usefulness; it is to this faculty that we owe the great discoveries and wonderful inventions of the present age. How many bright and active minds, cultivated with the greatest care in theoretical knowledge, have spent their lives building castles in the air, which, like the footprints on the sandy beach, are washed away by every rolling wave. It is to cure this defect in the system of education that technical instruction is proposed, and that by teaching the boys to *measure* their thoughts, and with *rule* and *compass* to *proportion* their imaginations to the actual realities of life, it is hoped that idleness will not be followed as a profession; that increased vigor will be infused into all departments of industry, and that by pleasant and profitable employment for the rich and the poor, crime and its consequences may be diminished, and peace and prosperity abound in our homes.

All the many eminent workers in the cause of education in Pennsylvania admit the necessity of a more practical method of training the youth into paths of usefulness. The Legislature has decided to establish technical schools. The Governor recommended the consideration of this subject, the Superintendent of Public Instruction indorses technical education, and the writer has been appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, to aid in establishing this system in the Commonwealth.

The friends of technical education in Pittsburgh now ask the Legislature to grant us $100,000 for the purpose of erecting the building and purchasing apparatus, and when this is done we propose that the State shall pay the running expenses. It being a State school and under their control will not add one cent to the local taxes, but will give us the foundation of a school that may prove of great value to us.

I ask every citizen of Western Pennsylvania who is favorable to the establishment of a State school for technical education in Pittsburgh, to use their influence in favor of the project. In addition to the operations of the school proper, all the mills and shops of this great hive of industry will be open for the inspection of the pupils, thus giving them the advantage of a practical exhibition of the vigor and earnestness requisite for success in life.

JACOB REESE.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board—Outgoing Members—Question of Salaries of Officers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. McCann in the chair.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Councils of the expiration of the terms of Messrs. McCann, Arthurs and Mitchell, so that the annual election to fill vacancies may be held. [Members of the Board of Health are elected in joint session of Councils on regular meeting day in January.]

Dr. Graham moved that when the Board adjourns it adjourn to meet next Friday for organization. Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell called up the report of the Finance Committee postponed at last meeting. It will be remembered that the report was presented relative to consolidating inspecting districts with a view of reducing the number of inspectors and the expenses of the Board.

The salaries are also cut down and the total reduction foots up $3,000.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the salary of the solicitor of the Board was made $100.

Dr. Graham moved to make the Meat Inspector's salary $1,800 instead of $1,300, as in the report.

Dr. Asdale moved to make it $1,500, saying that the position was not of the importance and value of the Health Officer.

It was contended that the Inspector had the expenses of a horse and buggy which could be considered. The necessity of a good reliable man was also argued, and Mitchell told an instance where one night Mr. Lindsay was offered, at the East Liberty stock yards, $500 to shut his eyes to bruised and unfit cattle.

After some discussion Dr. Grahams motion was adopted.

Some discussion was had upon the matter of the office force.

Dr. Asdale offered a resolution that the Board may at any time on the recommendation of the Finance Committee employ, temporarily, an additional clerk.

The report of the committee as previously presented and amended was then adopted.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new Baptist church, at Verona, will be dedicated to-morrow morning by Rev. Dr. Pearson.

REV. W. H. ANDREWS, late of the Seventeenth ward, has gone to Canada to take charge of a U. P. church.

BELIEVERS baptism will be administered at the Fourth avenue Baptist church to-morrow evening,. There is quite a revival going on.

DR. SCHOULL will discuss the Sabbath question to-morrow afternoon in the Central R. P. church, Allegheny. Service commences at 2½ o'clock.

THE meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held as usual in the Alliance Rooms Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock. Appropriate addresses will be made. All are invited.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN, themes for tomorrow are—morning—"The Spiritual Life." Evening, "David and Jonathan" church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue.

REV. THOMAS C. STROUD, D.D., President of the Pennsylvania Female College, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. W. LANGARL will preach on "The Impending Crisis and Coming Kingdom," on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., in Quincy Hall, Lacock street, near Federal, Allegheny.

At the Fourth avenue Baptist church to-morrow morning Rev. I. Banks will preach; and at night the pastor, Rev. R. W. Pearson will preach and administer believers' baptism.

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of East Birmingham Baptist Church, South Side, preaches to-morrow morning on "The Hidden Life," and in the evening on "The Characteristics of Unbelief and Infidelity."

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will preach to-morrow morning about "Falling from Grace," and in the evening about "Those 9,000 Soldiers who do reject Christ because Peter sweats and Christ steals."

THERE will be preaching, regularly, every Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth, and at the Seventh Presbyterian church, Herron avenue, every Sabbath at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. F. Leroy Senour.

THE second meeting to organize a Christian Juvenile Temperance army in Allegheny will be held in Crusade hall, North avenue, Allegheny, on Monday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Delegates from the various churches have been appointed to attend the meeting for the purpose of conferring with other persons in the movement, as to the best plans of procedure in establishing branches in each Sabbath School. The prime movers in this work have been greatly encouraged, and the intention is to have Allegheny the stronghold. Sabbath school superintendents, officers, teachers and ministers are earnestly requested to be present and send a helping hand. A good choir has been organized and splendid singing may be expected at all the meetings held by this association.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

Daniel W. Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of the debtor for the suspension of the order directing the United States Marshal to take charge of the bankrupt's property, upon the filing of bond, presented and prayer thereof refused.

Rufus M. Ross, bankrupt, Erie county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Ralph Martindale, of Oil City, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the usual order of reference was made before Register Rogers, of Franklin.

John P. Zane, of Rouseville, Venango county, filed a similar petition and a like reference was made. The debtor's liabilities foot up nearly $100,000, $75,000 of which are accredited to parties in California.

Common Pleas, No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Wm. Turner, administrator of Elizabeth McBride, vs. Wm. B. Henry, is still on trial.

The case of Mrs. Eliza Clark vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before reported, still continues.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Mrs. Ann Craney vs. W. B. Ross and others, the jury found for the plaintiff six cents damages.

The case of William Chambers vs. David Gregg is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

William Beecher and wife vs. John O. S. Golden, reported previously. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Patterson vs. McCleery. Motion made for a new trial *ex parte* plaintiff.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

W. D. Bell was acquitted of perjury charged by Joseph Stewart. The defendant was directed to pay costs.

Sarah Sterling, indicted for larceny as bailee, on oath of Sophia Richardson, was acquitted.

Charles Harbach, indicted for the larceny of two checks, charged by L. H. Kenchler, was acquitted. A *nolle pros.* was allowed as to a second indictment against the same party, for fraudulently making and uttering a writing instrument. The information charged the defendant with fraudulently altering a written instrument, while the indictment charged perjury, which was a material variance. Frederick Rabb was the prosecutor.

Edward Hough was acquitted of a charge of false pretences, preferred by Maross Jenkins. The defendant was directed to pay the costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Campbell, Jr., indicted for larceny as bailee on oath of Alex. M. Aiken, it appearing that the indictment contained a different charge from that set forth in the information. The defendant was ordered to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the March term of court to answer the charge contained in the information.

The jury is out in the case of August Fecke, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Mr. Terheyden, jeweler.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Edmund Hyde, deceased, in partition. Inquisition confirmed absolutely, and rule granted on the heirs of deceased to appear in Court on Friday 12 to accept or refuse the real estate of decedent at the value thereof, or show cause.

Ignatz Saner, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Lickin' and Larnin'.

The following is the *Christian Advocate's* criticism of the Reform School management:

"Like the school director who figures in Eggleston's 'Hoosier Schoolmaster,' the authorities in the Pittsburgh Reform School have great faith in the moral influence of a well-used birch, or, as some of its pupils say, black snake whip. During an investigation of the methods of government in that institution last week, a girl inmate of it testified that the matron struck her as many as a dozen times with a whip two feet long because she had been talking in the school-room, the whip leaving welts and marks behind it. Similar statements were made by another inmate. From their own showing, these pupils were by no means models, but it is pretty certain from the evidence taken that the matron used by the Superintendent and matron are not such as will make model pupils. The statements made during the investigation referred to show that brute force was the principal agency relied upon for producing moral effect."

Estimate for Gas for 1876.

The Gas Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

It was decided to ask appropriations as follows:

East End Company	$23,000
Pittsburgh	28,000
South Side	16,000
West End	6,200
Total	$73,200

Favorable action was taken on petitions for gas lamps on Frankstown avenue, in Short street tunnel, South Side, and on Forty-sixth street, near St. Mary's cemetery.

Other petitions were laid over. Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE number of to-lets is constantly increasing.

A WEEKLY paper is soon to be set afloat in Lawrenceville.

THERE is a successful revival meeting in progress at the Butler street M. E. church.

THE question as to whether or not we are to have a new Chief of Police is not yet settled.

THE Castle Shannon Inclined Railway is now making regular trips daily until midnight.

CLERK HARTZELL is about to prepare the Mayor's proclamation for the February election.

MICHAEL DEAN, agent of the Humane Society, is out again after a week's sickness.

WM. BACKSTRAUS, for raising a row at a ball in Allegheny, was fined $5 and costs yesterday by Mayor Phillips.

WILLIAM MININGER, a noted Allegheny vagrant, was yesterday sent six months to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips.

ON Spruce alley there is a family named Monroe who are in destitute circumstances. The Poor Board have been applied to for assistance.

THE hearing before Alderman McKenna in the case of William Mell, charged with outraging two little girls, will take place this evening.

ON and after February 1, 1876, all mails on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be carried by the "Limited Mail Trains," both East and West.

AN addition is to be made to the Prothonotary's office—two Grand Juries having recommended and the court approved the enlargement.

MEAT INSPECTOR LINDSAY recently refused an offer of $500 to shut his eyes upon cattle unfit for slaughtering, at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

WM. BRITTON was held for a hearing yesterday by Alderman Anderson, on the charge of stealing seven dollars from the pocket of Wm. Bryant.

JOHN CLARK, a saloon keeper on Penn avenue, has been prosecuted by Catherine Derry, before Alderman O'Donnell, for selling liquor without license.

JOHN MCEACHEN, who is alleged to have stolen an overcoat from Isaac Leisey, on the 19th instant, was arrested yesterday and, after a hearing, was held for trial.

THE house on Main street, Lawrenceville, lately occupied by Rev. W. H. Andrews, has been leased by the Butler street M. E. congregation for a parsonage.

MAJ. WILLIAM FREW has been selected as the fifth arbitrator in the matter of the settlement of the difficulties of the Tradesmen Industrial Institute, but declines to act.

THE large driving wheel in the Sligo Iron Works was broken yesterday, and, as a consequence, there will be a cessation of work in that establishment for several days.

THE Friendship Engine Company, of Allegheny, will again rejoice the hearts (or stomachs) of the poor this afternoon with one hundred and twenty gallons of excellent "Lenten" soup.

THE following fire department change has been announced: Mr. William Richardson, of engine company No. 4, Relief, and William Bonfield, of engine company No. 21, Duquesne, change places.

CHARLES STERLING, who is charged with the murder of Lizzie Bombaucher, near Youngstown, has been committed for trial. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial, and not very strong.

THE Water Committee was to have met last evening for the purpose of electing the under water works officers, but owing to the continued illness of Superintendent Aikinson the matter was postponed.

BEFORE Alderman Nichols, of the Fifteenth ward, Carrie Copeland charged Mrs. Peter Garrity with receiving stolen goods in the shape of two rolls of linen, which had been purloined by a couple of boys.

L. B. KEELER was charged with perjury yesterday, before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, on oath of George Stewart, who alleges that Keeler falsely swore before a magistrate that he was a freeholder.

SHERIFF MOSSON, of Center county, lodged two prisoners in the Penitentiary yesterday, for the respective terms of sixteen and eighteen months, on a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

THE sub-committee of the Allegheny Council Committee on City Property, appointed to examine the whitewashing of the lock-up, met last evening and awarded the contract for the work to Collard & Harding.

BY the explosion of a torpedo on the Pan Handle Railroad, in the Thirty-fourth ward, Owen Kenney was severely injured by a fragment of the same striking him in the calf of the leg. Dr. English dressed the wound.

TWO overcoats were stolen yesterday from the office of Messrs. John Wilson & Son, wholesale grocers, Liberty street. The thief entered from Spring alley while no one was in the office. A young man was arrested on suspicion.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON yesterday obtained a preliminary injunction to restrain Hiram Brown, late of the firm of James Brown & Co., flour and feed dealers, from interfering with the firm property until certain disputes are settled.

CONSTABLE KERR was again made regarding the blasting of rock on Locust street in the Sixth ward, by which lives are endangered. Mayor McCarthy has directed that he contract for the removal of the rock, or proceedings at law will be instituted.

A SMALL show case was carried away from the door of W. G. Mahaffey's shoe store, No. 166 Fourth avenue, between five and six o'clock yesterday morning. The case was after wards found in an alley near by, but the shoes that it had contained were gone.

A TRAMP went into a house on Fourteenth street, South Side, the other day, and finding that the family were absent, he deliberately prepared and ate dinner, after which he gathered up a pair of fine boots and an overcoat and silently stole away.

GEORGE C. BARNES has entered suit for damages against Samuel Grove and Lynd McGrath, for seizing and selling goods belonging to him, for rent, after he had claimed the benefit of the exemption law. Grove was the landlord and McGrath the constable.

THE election for four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor will take place next Tuesday afternoon, Councils according to law holding a special session for that purpose. The present members of the Board are Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Douglass, Boggs and Jones.

THREE boys named James McCurry, Albert Chess and Frank Dargo were yesterday committed to jail five days, by Alderman D. L. Smith, for wreckless pistol practice in the Eleventh ward, whereby the lives of Mrs. Morgan and his family were endangered.

THE stable hands and conductors of the Citizens' Passenger Railway are to suffer another reduction in their wages on and after Tuesday, February 1, the former ten cents and the latter five cents per day. The managers of that road cling to the idea that everything should be reduced except the fare.

SAMUEL GORDON, a colored waiter at the St. Clair Hotel, is charged, by John T. Parrish, with the larceny of a satchel and contents from the store-room of the hotel. Hornish is a clerk there, and, missing the satchel, search was made and it was discovered in defendant's room. He was committed to jail for trial.

THE unknown man who was killed last Wednesday, near Conway station, by the Beaver Falls accommodation train, was interred and buried at Rochester on Thursday. No clue to his identity was obtained, save that he was seen with some picks on his shoulder, which gave rise to the supposition that he was a coal miner.

THE representation of the several wards of Allegheny is the Common Council for next year has been fixed as follows: First ward, 2; Second ward, 4; Third ward, 5; Fourth ward, 4; Fifth ward, 2; Sixth ward, 3; Seventh ward, 3; Eighth ward, 2; Ninth ward, 4; South ward, 2; Thirteenth ward, 2—making 31 in all. The election will be held the 15th of February.

CHARLES HARBAUGH was arrested and committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Burke for a hearing next Tuesday on the charge of forgery on the will of Frederick Rabb. Harbaugh, it seems, was indebted to Rabb in a certain sum of money. He paid Rabb two hundred dollars on account, for which receipt was given in full in full receipt, and he now alleges that Harbaugh altered the receipt so as to make it appear that it was payment in full.

A Small-Pox Scare.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the residents on Chestnut alley, between Third and Fourth streets, South Side, Thursday night and yesterday morning, in consequence of the report that a death from small-pox had occurred in their immediate vicinity. Investigation showed that a Pole, whose name we could not learn, was stricken with the loathsome disease about a week ago, and that he lingered in great agony until Thursday night about ten o'clock, when he died. He was without medical attendance during the entire period of his sickness until within about an hour of his death. The neighbors had no knowledge of the close proximity of the pestilence until after the man's death, and it may well be imagined what consternation the news caused in the neighborhood. The excitement continued to increase yesterday morning, many citizens manifesting great indignation because the presence of the disease in their midst had not been reported in order that proper precautions could be taken to prevent its spread. The corpse was removed as speedily as possible, and after a liberal use of disinfectants quiet reigned again.

The Pittsburgh Bishopric.

Mr. James H. McMasters, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, whose wife is a former Pittsburgher, was in the city on a visit Thursday. Mr. McM. says there is no doubt about the correctness of the cable telegram relative to the division of the Catholic diocese. Although Allegheny and Pittsburgh will become one city in the future, as it is now in sympathy, the two cities are to be made the headquarters of the two Sees. It was first proposed by Bishop Domenec to make three dioceses out of this one—Pittsburgh, north of the Allegheny river and east of the Allegheny mountains.

A cable dispatch from Rome last night announces the nomination by the Pope, to the Consistory, of Rev. Father Trigg, of Altoona, as Bishop of Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The weather last night was not such as managers of places of amusement are delighted to see; yet Miss Maggie Mitchell's benefit at the Opera House was the occasion of the coming together of as large and as fine an audience as ever assembled in a Pittsburgh theater. "Jane Eyre" was the play, with Maggie as the heroine. Although this character is widely different from any other in her repertoire, she shines as brilliantly here as in those with which the public are more familiar. Her effort was well received throughout. The support was very good.

This afternoon, at the matinee, "Fanchon" will be performed; and for this evening, Miss Mitchell's last appearance, "The Pearl of Savoy" is announced.

On Monday evening Mr. Barry Sullivan, the eminent tragedian, will appear in his grand impersonation of *Richard III.* He will be supported during the week by Miss Effie E. Ellsler.

Library Hall.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" had its second performance here, last evening, by Miss Lottie and her company, and was witnessed by a very fair audience. It passed off very evenly and smoothly, Lottie's *Topsy* winning, as usual, a great deal of applause. The other characters were very well taken. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be repeated at the matinee and evening performances of to-day. Those desiring seats can secure them at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be the regular matinee this afternoon for the accommodation of ladies and children, when those wonderful people, Lurline and Watson, will go through a number of remarkable performances in a big tank of water. The variety olio will be rich and pleasing. At night a long bill will be given.

Our Reform School.

Touching the troubles at our Western Reform School, the Philadelphia *Times* says: The recent startling developments made touching the management of several of our charitable institutions, demand more attention from humane citizens than they have received. The Womelsdorf institution, the House of Refuge and the House of Correction in this city, and the Pennsylvania Reform School at Pittsburgh, have all been brought under official investigation, and the prevalence of grave abuses sufficiently established to call for a more careful supervision of the direction of these most important charitreats for the unfortunate. True, in most, if not in all cases, the verdict of those charged with the inquiry fell just short of conviction of some of the persons in authority; but when it is considered that in one or more instances the inmates were coerced to testify; that when called to the witness stand they cannot be severed from the restraints of the power that wrongs them; and that no report has been able to wholly acquit the management, there is an imperative demand for more watchful and effective control of the agents to despise the charity of our citizens and State. Pending an investigation of the Pittsburgh Reform School by a committee of the Board of Charities, the House of Representatives has taken steps to supplement the inquiry, and we incline to favor it. We do not assume that the committee of the Board of Charities is inefficient or unfaithful, but a Legislative committee, charged with the direct authority and moral power of the State government, and coming from the body that can promptly apply the proper remedy, could hardly fail to be most effective. The preliminary developments in the case of the Pittsburgh Reform School are positively shocking, and if half the statements elicited be true there should not only be a complete reorganization of the management, but there should be both men and women in the Allegheny criminal dock for flagrant cruelties to the helpless ones committed to their care. We do not prejudge the case; but anything short of the most exhaustive investigation would be unpardonable on the part of the State, and the legislative authority should take it directly into its own hands. Of all wrongs, that of wanton cruelty to the broken and often homeless inmates of our charitable institutions is the last that should be justly imputed to a Commonwealth so conspicuous in her care for the poor and unfortunate as is Pennsylvania.

Fire Engine Relief Valve.

John E. Prunty's Automatic Relief Valve for Fire Engines was tested yesterday, in the Henry Hays Engine No. 5, by the inventor in presence of Assistant Chief Evans. The object of the invention is to give instantaneous and absolute control to the pipeman, as to when and where he will permit the discharge of the water at his command, and at the same time, to give to the firemen engaged in carrying hose up ladders, over roofs, and other perilous places, perfect protection from the dangerous writhing and kicking of the hose under unrelieved pressure, thus very materially expediting the movements in a safe and convenient manner. It is well known that the loss by water is greater than by fire, in nine cases out of ten. When sufficient water has been thrown, heretofore much time is lost and damage done before the force of water could be stopped. By the operation of the invention the stream of water at the nozzle, and by means of a churn at the engine the pumping continues without bursting the hose. The trial was very satisfactory.

Intellectual Fair in Butler.

Butler county is to have an intellectual fair on February 22d. Most of the premiums are confined to the county, but five are open to the world, viz:

Best comic declamation.
Best memory.
Best essay for or against compulsory education.
Best oration on George Washington.
Quickest correct addition of a given column of figures.

We understand there will be a warm contest for the various prizes on reading and recitation, and a large crowd. Any person outside of the county wishing to enter for any of the above prizes will address Simeon Nixon, Brownsdale, Butler county, Pa.

The Petroleum Trade.

The following comparative statement of the oil market shows a great improvement on last year's prices:

CRUDE.	Jan. 28, '75.	Jan. 27, '76.
United at wells	$1 15 @1 16½	$2 00
Immediate shipment	1 37½@1 35	2 12
REFINED.		
Philadelphia	12c	14 @14½c
New York	11¾@12c	14¼@14½c

Literary Entertainments.

The literary contest last evening between the Phi Kappa Pi and Dean Societies of the High School, attracted a crowded audience in the hall of the institution, and an excellent entertainment was given.

The class of '77 of the Western University also gave an entertainment last evening, which was enjoyed by a very large audience.

Meeting in Allegheny.

There was a citizens' meeting in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, last night, to discuss the provisions of the bill dividing the cities of the Commonwealth into five classes. The effect of the bill is to place Allegheny in "a class by herself," so to speak. Resolutions were adopted favoring its passage.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The St. James—The Only Hotel Near the Union Depot that is Properly Conducted on the European Plan.

It is well known that hotels run on the European plan, when properly conducted, are vastly superior to the extortionate rates in the houses denominated "first-class," where the guest is compelled to pay from three to four dollars per day for the privilege of sleeping in an ordinary bed and sitting down to a very ordinary breakfast, an indifferent dinner, and a decidedly slim supper. They prefer the European plan for many good reasons, among which is the fact that at those hotels they pay for what they get and nothing more, and they can get anything obtainable at the so-called first-class establishments for much less money. It often happens that a traveler is detained by business in the regular hotels, in which event he is charged for the meal he does not get by the polite clerk at the "first-class" hotel just the same as if he had eaten it. This is throwing away money, and in these times of depression in business money is not so plenty that it can be handed over to hotel proprietors without a *quid pro quo*. Hence the great convenience and comfort in having a hotel like the St. James, where the rooms are delightful, the beds clean and luxuriant and the culinary department all that could be desired by the veriest epicure. The St. James, as we have before remarked, is presided over by one of the most genial, clever, and therefore popular, landlords in the country—Mr. James Sanahan. He numbers his friends and patrons by thousands, and both his popularity and patronage are ever increasing. The St. James is located on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot. Therefore, our word for it, the St. James is a good place to stop.

Notwithstanding

the prevailing dullness in every branch of trade it is gratifying to know that the majority of our merchants are having a fair run of business. Not the least among the number who are thus situated may be found the popular merchant tailor, Mr. M. Fiegel, No. 39 Smithfield street, who is offering superior indncements to all who are in need of a superior made and fashionable garment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Reed's, No. 184 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 627 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, nervous sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. E. A. Sellers & Co., 46 Wood street, Pittsburgh. rtha.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE M'KEE TRIAL—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—Upon the resumption of the McKee trial in the United States Court this morning, Colonel William H. Hatch, of Hannibal, Missouri, addressed the jury, presenting the first of the closing arguments for the defense, devoting himself to an analysis of testimony for the Government and claiming to show that McKee was the victim of a conspiracy, on the part of Engelke, Fitzroy, Thorpe and others, to drag him down and throw in the shade the heinousness of their own crimes. Fitzroy's statement, that he saw $480 paid to McKee, was pronounced a base falsehood, and the unreasonableness of the circumstances and of the conveyance pointed out, from the fact of the character of the men and their previous non-acquaintance. Engelke's interview with McKee at the *Globe* office was admitted as a fact, but Engelke's version of the subject matter was declared totally false on the testimony of Bohle, Maguire and Hardaway, whose statements went to show that Engelke visited McKee to secure his influence with the Colfax Junior for the release of some land seized in Colorado, and not for the purpose of preventing an exposure of the ring. Colonel Hatch also dwelt at great length on the confessions of the Government's principal witnesses, that they had been guilty of stealing, of perjury and arson.

District Attorney Dyer followed Col. Hatch and made a general review of the testimony brought out on the trial. He said the Government was obliged to introduce confessed conspirators in order to unfold the gigantic swindle upon the revenue, and he claimed that their testimony left no doubt of the guilt of those against whom they testified. He showed the relations of McKee with McDonald and Joyce, already convicted, and how essential it was to have him in the ring, that he might throw his great influence to protect them from the powers at Washington. He claimed that Megrue's testimony clearly established McKee's complicity with the ring; that Leavenworth's declaration of having paid him money were proved; that the discrepancies between Fitzroy's, Connannon's and Engelke's evidence were immaterial, as they had no real bearing on the case; that Bohle's version of the interview between McKee and Engelke had no strength, as it didn't hang together; that whether Engelke sought influence to obtain the release of his whisky seized in Colorado or not, there was no doubt that he saw McKee about getting Bundy's distillery for Hardaway; this is supported mail material points by other witnesses, and here is no question that Hardaway was soon after making crooked whisky at this distillery without paying a cent to the ring. Counsel analyzed all the testimony and insisted that the prosecution had clearly proved the existence of a conspiracy and McKee's connection with it.

SELLING OUT ST. LOUIS DISTILLERIES.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—The distilleries of Bevis & Fraser, seized by the Government last May, was sold at auction yesterday by United States Marshal Leffingwell, for $11,100; also forty-one barrels of high wine at $1 04½ per gallon. To-day the Marshal sold 1,218 barrels of whisky belonging to R. W. Ulrici, seized at the same time, for about $75,000.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—General Brodey, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, yesterday presented to the United States Grand Jury a list of names of a number of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifyers, asking that the parties be indicted for refusing and failing to produce their books for examination. The Grand Jury has presented a batch of informations, but their nature was not made public. It is supposed that writs will be issued for the arrest of the parties named.

A DOZEN FRESH INDICTMENTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 28.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court to-day presented indictments against H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer, Frederick Reed, his son-in-law; Orlando R. Robinson, Joseph Able, Edward F. Lawrence and seven others, all being whisky distillers. Each of the indictments contain several counts, charging that the defendants during 1874 and 1875 had removed large quantities of distilled liquors from their distilleries without having paid tax thereon. The number of gallons is specified as from 5,000 to 10,000. The indictments also charge conspiracy to defraud the United States of revenue with certain persons named, being chiefly those who have pleaded guilty. The amount of bail was fixed, in each case, at $5,000.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Northampton Bank Robbery—Loss Over a Million Dollars.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 28.—It is now believed that the whole amount of losses in the Northampton robbery will be over one million dollars, nearly one-half of which is negotiable.

It has transpired to-day that the town of Northampton is a loser to a considerable extent, the burglars taking bonds deposited there by the authorities. Captain Samuel Parsons' deposit of railroad and other securities, amounting to about $15,000 is gone; also some owned by Isaac S. Parsons. A very large amount, perhaps one-half, of the stolen securities are negotiable, and two-thirds of it might be profitably made into brandy if the Government would reduce the tax.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Maine shows that the roads and rolling stock generally are in an improved condition. The total number of miles of railroad now in operation in the State is 986 88-100. Forty miles of new road have been built during the year. The roads have generally felt the pressure of the times in decreased receipts from business.

The following is a statement of the gross and net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company during the month of December in 1875 as compared with 1874:

Gross earnings month of December, 1875	$720,441 43
Expenses month of December, 1875	131,200 32
Net proceeds month of December, 1875	$133,240 61
Net earnings year 1875	$1,137,413 56
Net earnings year 1874	1,058,786 27
Increase year 1875	$ 68,627 29

The associated coal companies, having resolved to suspend mining anthracite coal from February 7 to March 11, state that this is done on account of diminished consumption in consequence of mild weather. The retail dealers, counting on the usual severe weather, had bought full stocks, and now of course hold large supplies. The miners are also refusing to work at the wages offered. The price of coal had not been lowered as yet, but the rule hitherto had been to raise rates from ten to twenty-five cents each month of the winter season, during which has not been done yet this season.

The *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* says: This country will yet make all the spiegeleisen it needs, and that, too, very soon. This accomplished, the United States will not be dependent upon Europe for a single pound of iron and steel, the materials of which they are composed, or their products. Heretot